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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1870. NO. 204.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE INDIAN OUTBREAK.

Disregard of Treaty Stipulations—The Howard Investigation—Filibustering in the House to Defeat the Northern Pacific Bill—The Republican Caucus—A New Senate Rule to Expedite Business, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1870.

The Bureau Investigation.

In the Howard investigation to-day, Rev. Brinton Smith, Principal of the Normal School at Raleigh, N. C., testified that his institution had been promised ten thousand dollars from the Bureau funds, and he was surprised to receive at the hands of one of General Howard's staff officers, a check for about fifteen hundred dollars, and for the balance a deed from Howard for a city lot which he owned in Washington, for about $8,900. He now regarded it as a good investment. This is part of the same square which was graded at an expense of $30,000 of the Bureau money. E. Whittlesey, Adjutant General of the Bureau, testified that he was also Professor in the University, and drew two salaries, he had also at one time occupied public buildings, and at the same time received commutation for quarters, like any one of the party to whom Howard sold part of the city square. He afterwards graded for them. He was one of the purchasers of the Brick Company, Cole, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, testified that there was an arrangement by which he and Howard were to purchase six or seven acres of University land as a speculation, but it was not consummated, and on this account the Committee entered a motion to strike out the evidence. General Bullock appeared without certain important papers he had been ordered to bring, alleging that the copying involved too much work. The prosecutor insisting, he was ordered to bring them. Previous to the examination of witness on the same contract it appears that Charles Howard requested him to be as easy as possible on the General.

Cause of the Indian Outbreak.

The facts begin to arrive from Wyoming concerning the responsibility for the outbreaks that now bid fair to cause a general war. The northern Indians of the plains, after long complaints at Congress failing to provide means to carry out treaties, have combined to attack the whites wherever they dared approach the n, as their way of punishing a government for promises. The seven whites killed among the first at South Pass, in Wyoming, were not in any reservation, and had committed no offense whatever against the Indians. The same was true of similar cases down to the attack on the Rawlins Springs, since which the militia has been organized by Governor Campbell simply for defence. An Indian war is now regarded as inevitable in Wyoming, but the citizens of that territory in full confidence are not responsible. The Indians have risen solely because of violated treaties, and the information from this is true comes to the Department in such a way as to leave no room for doubt. Governor Campbell's course therefore has been and is warmly indorsed by the Administration.

Filibustering in the House.

The Northern Pacific Railroad came up in the House the first thing this morning. Mr. Wheeler, Chairman of the Committee, refused to allow any remarks or the reading or presentation of any amendments, but demanded the previous question and resumed his seat. Filibustering began at once, about twenty-five Republicans taking part. It was kept up steadily with no disorder or confusion, and there was a constant succession of roll calls on dilatory motions until half-past four, when the House adjourned. The chances seem to be that the combination for the passage of the bill will win. The following are the Republicans who held out against the attempt to force the measure through: Farnsworth, Ficklin, Butler of Massachusetts, Orth, Finkelnburg, Asper, Beaman, Hay, Dyer, Thomas, Coughlan, Ingersoll, Moore, of Illinois, Tyner, Arnell, Ambler, Lawrence, Wilson, of Ohio, Winans, Williams, Sargent, Hawley and Hubbell.

The Republican Caucus.

The joint caucus of the Republican members of the two branches of Congress is to be held next Monday evening, in the hall of the House. The call under which it is ordered simply sets forth the general necessity of appointing a Congressional committee for the next fall election canvass, and of specially providing for the campaign in the South. It is spoken of by some members as a very good thing to suppose that an attempt will be made to settle the fate of the Cuban and other important legislative question in this caucus, a thing which there is not the slightest semblance of foundation for outside of Washington.

Amendment of the Senate Rules.

The Senate Committee on Rules having had such speed back with the Anthony rule relating to work on the calendar, is now considering if it cannot devise another one to expedite business. A great deal of time is spent every week in determing what bill shall be taken up for action, one member urging one measure and another pressing another, the Senate generally getting into a row as often as every day. The committee is decidedly of opinion that questions of this sort should be decided without debate, and in this conclusion pretty much all outsiders concur.

The Georgia Case.

The Reconstruction Committee took up the Geogia case to-day. Gen. Butler submitted a transcript of the Virginia bill, with a proviso allowing the organization of the militia. Mr. Lawrence offered amendments making the term of the present officers begin when the State is admitted, and the fourth paragraph of two lines declaring Georgia restored. No vote was taken on any of the propositions, but the impression prevailed that Butler's bill would probably be accepted.

Army Bill.

Occupied about three hours of the Senate's time to-day, and was then laid aside without conclusion. Warner and other Southern Senators backed the measure as reducing the force, and several objected to any compulsory reduction of the number of officers, taking the ground that each of the present situation and the weeding out of incompetents would do the work in another year.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1870.

NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day nominated George A. Batcheller for Secretary of Dakota Territory; Lewis C. Rockwell, Attorney of Colorado, and William H. West, of Missouri, Consul to Rio Janeiro.

INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

The Committee of Ways and Means are considering the internal revenue bill, which will soon be reported to the House.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE BILL

May be considered virtually dead.

RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The customary Tuesday afternoon reception at the White House was brilliantly attended.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed David C. Humphrey, of Alabama, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; Thos. H. Pearne, of Tennessee, Consul at Kingston, Jamaica."

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1870.

The VICE PRESIDENT submitted a memorial from the Grand Army of the Republic, asking that authority be given to send soldier's pensions through the mail by the money order system.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill for the refunding of certain duties imposed upon the importation of Russia hemp, upon which $40 per ton was paid, in violation of a treaty with Russia, only $5 being charged on Manilla hemp.

Mr. SUMNER objected, and the bill making the duty the same as on Manilla hemp.

The section prohibiting the divers on of any surplus of specific appropriations remaining unexpended, was discussed until 4:30 when, after a short executive session, the Senate took recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The consideration of the appropriation bill was resumed. The amount for salaries and the expenses of the collection of internal Revenue was reduced from eight to seven millions, ther amendments were adopted, including one that proprietors of bonded warehouses shall pay the current expenses and salaries of a store-keeper.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered an amendment appropriating half a million for the construction of the building for the State department to be used eventually as a wing of the building for the State, War and Navy Departments, at a cost of five or six millions, which was discussed without action.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Senate amendments to the Pension Appropriation bill were non-concurred in and a committee of conference ordered.

Mr. LAWRENCE asked to introduce a bill lowering the tax in bonds of national banks, but objection was made.

JAMES B. LEWIS representative of the third District, of Kentucky, vice Golladay, resigned, took the oath.

Mr. CONNER asked leave to introduce a bill to repeal that part of the act of April 12th, 1866, amending an act of March 3d, 1865, to provide ways and means to support the Government, and to authorize, or may be construed to authorize, the Secretary of the Treasury to fund the public debt, or exchange outstanding bonds at par for new bonds and notes.

Mr. ALLISON and others objected.

Adjourned.

O.

WOOSTER, O.

reunion of the Sixteenth Ohio Regiment—Decoration Day.

pecial Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., May 10, 1870.

The members of the Sixteenth Ohio Regiment have resolved to hold their first regimental reunion at Wooster on the fourth day of July next. This regiment was composed of e companies from the county of Wayne, o from Medina, two from Washington and e from Clark. Soldiers of the regiment desiring information will communicate with Orge Hannaman, Quartermaster and Commissary.

The Grand Army of the Republic of this city is observe the order of Gen. Logan in regard the decoration of soldiers' graves.

O.

rge Receipts of Winter Wheat Flour.

ade from Kentucky and Southern Indiana ent, made by water mills, which we can sell old prices notwithstanding the advance in ces of wheat. T. C. Jenkins & Bros.

Urling, Follansbee & Co.,

th avenue, corner of Wood street, get up finest clothing in the city and on the most sonable terms. Give them a call.

THE McFARLAND TRIAL.

THE END REACHED AT LAST.

THE PRISONER IS ACQUITTED.

The Charge of Recorder Hackett—The Jury Out Two Hours—The Prisoner Greatly Excited—The Verdict Received with Cheers.

NEW YORK, May 10.—A little after eleven o'clock the Court opened, and District Attorney Garvin arose and commenced his closing speech. Commencing first on the extraordinary length of time taken by the trial, he declared it the duty of the jury and himself to devote three times as much time, if necessary, to give the prisoner a fair trial. Passing on to the case, he said that no man had a right to take the law into his own hands. Perhaps Richardson and Mrs McFarland were innocent. Richardson was a brave man. He had devoted himself to the service of his country during the war. Was he a likely man to dishonorably seduce a man's wife? Moreover, it was unlikely that Richardson would insult his mistress. Men never do except under compulsion. McFarland had given up his wife for two years. A divorce was finally obtained, and Richardson married Mrs. McFarland as a pure woman.

The defense acknowledge the commission of the deed, but say it was the deed of an insane man. In the same breath they say that he was justified in slaying the adulterer. This is not logical. They must take either stand. They cannot pretend to justify the deed of an insane man. The prosecution takes it for granted that the prisoner is sane. Such is the law, as they will be informed by the court. Without entering into the question of the nature and signs of insanity, any juror, any sensible man, can decide when a man is mad.

Mr. Garvin contended that the defense proved nothing more than the intense excitement caused by prisoner's troubles, and recounted Hackett's impulse. This was merely the passion of anger and could never pass muster in a criminal court. Even if it did so, Richardson would be found guilty of murder let him go to the State prison. The law must be vindicated in this case. It would be unsecurity for life. He felt sure they would decide according to the evidence and law.

The Recorder then addressed the jury as follows: The accused is not to be convicted nor acquitted upon the speeches of counsel, or convicted upon prejudice toward the dead or living, or because public policy may demand such example. They must conscientiously reject every fact or circumstance in the evidence which, in their estimation, cannot influence the question of sanity or insanity, or of malice, or which does not bear upon the time, place, mode and act of killing. The state of domestic relations was not material for them to adjudicate. The question was, how did the prisoner believe about them and how did that belief express his mind, sanely or insanely?

The Recorder then proceeded to charge substantially every proposition of counsel for defense upon the subject of insanity, and continued: If you believe that the accused armed himself with a loaded pistol and sought out deceased with the purpose upon premeditation, malice, intending to kill, he is guilty of murder in the first degree. If, having a loaded pistol, he shot deceased, without intent or design to take his life, and in the heat of passion, but it may be either manslaughter in the third or fourth degree. The Recorder then charged most of the points asked by defense to the first alternative. That if he cannot be taken as evidence of malice, unless the prosecution is satisfied that the killing was felonious and not in a state of insanity, the jurors are to discard it from their consideration altogether. He declined to charge that the non-prosecution of deliberate, premeditated malice, if established, was not deemed a crime at the time of its commission. The upbuilding of prostitution of the marriage relation should have nothing to do with their verdict. Fourierism and free love sentimentalism on one hand, and moral reflections upon the conduct of the deceased since living, woman upon the other hand, are not legitimately to affect their verdict. The inflexible rule of jurors should be that the aggrieved husband, father, or relative who takes the correction of a wrong into his own hands must abide the result, be it sane when he did so, he is not to acquit, because it is the duty of any man to uphold the sanctity of the marriage tie as insisted on by legal procedure. If the prisoner took the law into his own hands in a sane or insane mood, with malice, he is guilty of felonious killing. If in a state of insanity, he is not guilty.

At three o'clock the jury retired, and they reappeared in Court at ten minutes to five o'clock. The silence of death prevailed as they took their seats, and McFarland turned his pale face to his counsel. Foreman Kingsley arose to answer the usual question, and McFarland stood up to hear the jury's verdict. McFarland heard and clutched the railing beside him as if for support. "Is the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty?" came the question in a loud, clear voice. "We find the prisoner at the bar not guilty," was the answer. The scene here beggars description. The whole audience jumped to their feet and cheered as though determined to shake the house to its foundation. Even the Court officers joined in cheering. Men and women sprang over the seats and struggled for a place to shake hands with McFarland by the hand. The ladies divided their attention between the prisoner and his counsel, whom they lavished with thanks. McFarland was very much affected, and little by little, very, very slowly, he sank into a chair, and waving a hardly-reliefed, lent his voice to the cheering. McFarland, soon after, left the court room and the crowd dispersed.

O.

PUGILISM.

The Mace-Allen Prize Fight.

Only Ten Rounds Fought—Allen Whipped in Forty-five Minutes—He is Badly Punished and His Arm Dislocated—Mace Without a Scratch—Another Fight.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 10.—The Mace-Allen excursion party set out at 5 o'clock A. M. A large crowd was at the Jackson Railroad Depot as early as 3:30 A. M., among whom were prominent merchants, lawyers, physicians, officers of the United States and Confederate armies, from the grade of General down, and well known sporting men from all parts of the country. At the depot there was a detail of the Metropolitan police, who accompanied the train from the fourth mile, where all persons without tickets were put off. The train consisted of nine passenger cars, on boardof which were seven hundred persons. Hundreds of whom were of the better classes. The Chicago Base Ball Club members were among the excursionists. The crowd is very orderly. The train arrives and a half miles distant from the city the train stopped and the cars instantly emptied. All were ordered aboard again as it was found the spot was inside the Metropolitan District. The train then proceeded three miles above Kennersville, St. Charles Parish, where the whole party is in the field and preparations are making for the contest. The ring is about three to two on Mace, though Allen's friends are very confident. The weather is clear and pleasant. Both men are in good condition. Allen's weight is one hundred and seventy pounds and Mace's one hundred and sixty-eight. Mace and Allen came to the ground on the dummy engine, followed by the passenger train. Mace's face is not as fleshy as Allen's, but hands are more muscular. The first round is to be pitched near the river, about one hundred feet from the railroad.

Round first—8:59 A. M.—Some time was consumed in feeling, both men smiling. Mace made first blow, hitting Allen under the right eye, and got away laughing. Mace hit Allen in the nose slightly and claims the first knock-down not allowed. In a quick interchanging both men went down, Allen under.

Round two—Allen cut on Mace's forehead. Mace returning on Allen's mouth. First blood for Mace. Severe fighting ensued, Allen getting in two heavy blows near Mace's stomach. Mace fell short on Allen's neck, the latter returning on Mace's breast. Mace then got one under Allen's left eye, and then a severe cut in the right eye, Allen getting blood.

Round three—Allen struck Mace lightly, the latter going down.

Round four—Same as last.

Round five—Allen sent in a blow under Mace's right arm, the latter returning. Allen slipped down, but was quickly up again and the men clinched, when Mace threw Allen.

Round six—Some little sparring, when the men again clinched, Allen throwing Mace and falling on him heavily. Claims foul, but not allowed.

Round seven—In this round Allen's right eye was completely closed. Mace getting in very heavily; Allen then gave Mace a body blow, and quick interchanges ensued, both men falling together.

Round eight—The men clinched. Mace getting in several blows, and was then thrown by Allen.

Round nine—A slight hit for Allen, who then struck Mace heavily below and under the left ear, knocking him clean down. First knock down for Allen.

Round tenth—Allen gave Mace a body blow, then after fighting some time both rested several seconds; then coming up Allen hit Mace, the latter returning with a hard cut under Allen's left eye, from which the blood flowed freely. The men again retired against the stakes. They advanced and Mace hit Allen hard fighting ensued, in Mace's favor, when the men clinched and fell heavily, Mace's arm being around Allen's neck, Allen was carried to his corner.

On time being called, Coburn threw up the sponge, saying Allen's arm was dislocated. Mace was then declared the winner. The fight lasted forty-five minutes. Allen was badly punished in the face, but Mace is without a scratch. The crowd was very orderly.

Another fight is in progress between Turner and Donnelly, a Galveston man.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., May 10, 1870.

River falling very slowly, with seven feet nine inches of water in the channel. Weather cloudy: thermometer 60° at 7 P. M. O.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, May 10, 1870.

River falling, with four feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 59° at 6 P. M. E.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., May 10, 1870.

River falling with thirty-three inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 59° at 7 P. M. C.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Disturbances in Paris—The Insurrection in Southern Italy—The Plebiscitum—Death of the Secretary of the French Academy—Precautionary Measures Against Disturbances—Terrible Railroad Accident at Luxembourg—The Spanish Throne—Investigation of the Marathon Massacre—Phillips, the Alleged Defaulter, Discharged—The English Parliament, &c., &c.

Riots in Paris.

PARIS, May 10, 1 P. M.—Several riots occurred late last night, but were not of a serious nature. Three or four barricades were erected in the Belleville District, but were feebly defended. The troops carried them easily, and without firing a shot. Shots were fired, but not by the soldiers. There was great excitement throughout the night, and indeed is now, but owing to the large display of troops the crowds are more noisy than dangerous.

Died.

Abel Francois Villemain, perpetual Secretary of the French Academy, died to-day.

Affairs in Paris.

PARIS, May 10—The barricades in the Rue du Temple were quickly carried, and there has been no further attempt to erect them. At this hour the city is as quiet as usual.

PARIS, May 10.—Barricades have again been thrown up in the Faubourg du Temple, and also in Belleville, and troops are now operating against them. It is reported that Capt. Lafontaine, in command of the attacking columns, was wounded by a pistol shot.

PARIS, May 11, 3 A. M.—All the barricades were taken by the troops about midnight, and by one o'clock this morning Faubourg du Temple and Belleville were occupied by the military. Tranquility now prevails throughout the city.

The Result of the Plebiscitum.

The returns from the army vote are all in. Yeas, 227,336; nays, 29,264. The result throughout the nation is not yet given.

PARIS, May 10, 6 P. M.—The returns of the vote from all parts of the country except Algeria, foot up, Yes, 7,210,226; No, 1,559,610.

La Liberte says that the Emperor intends to abrogate the decree banishing members of the Bourbon and Orleans families. The same Journal asks for the complete freedom of the press, and for suit of the adoption of the plebiscitum, and proves that, after years of experience, all efforts against the liberty of the press are powerless.

Insurrection in Southern Italy.

FLORENCE, May 10.—The insurrection that lately broke out at Filadelia, in Southern Italy, was confined to that immediate vicinity, and was of a very insignificant character. Later advices announce the dispersion of the insurgents.

Indignation Meetings.

LONDON, May 10.—There is a growing discontent at the income tax in Bombay, and several indignation meetings were held.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

BRUSSELS, May 10.—A terrible accident occurred on a Railroad, near Luxembourg, yesterday, and it is reported that sixty persons were killed.

The Spanish Throne.

MADRID, May 10.—Senor Olozaga returns immediately to Paris. There is much speculation as to the reasons of the Government for summoning him to Madrid, and the mystification is not lessened by the recall of the Ministers to Italy, Austria and Portugal are also expected to arrive here. Rumor has it that three candidates will be balloted for, for the candidate for the throne. The chances of elevating Espartero are considered very small, since the proposition has been coupled with the suggestion that Prim be declared his successor to the throne.

The Spanish Press on the Plebiscitum.

The Spanish press comment unfavorably on the French plebiscitum.

Investigation of the Marathon Massacre.

LONDON, May 10.—Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs Layard informed the House of Commons to-night that orders have been sent to Athens which would insure the thorough investigation of the Marathon massacre.

Brigandage in Greece.

VIENNA, May 10.—The *Wien Press* says that England undertakes to clear Greece of brigandage on condition that the Greek Government temporarily withdraw, a regency be appointed, the militia dismissed and the habeas corpus act suspended.

Phillip, Alleged Defaulter, Discharged.

QUEENSTOWN, May 10.—Phillips, the alleged defaulter, was discharged this morning by the magistrate, and the gold found in his possession at the time of his arrest has been restored to him.

Parliament.

LONDON, May 10.—The House of Lords passed a bill making changes in the war office and then adjourned, in the House of Commons, Lefevre explained the proposed reduction of light-house dues, which, chiefly in favor of coastwise shipping, Mr. Childers, First Lord of the Admiralty, said 1,500 vacancies were looking for passage to Canada in troop ships.

Mr. Dawson moved a resolve that the House regretted the raising of the portion of the India revenue from opium. Mr. Fowler seconded the motion. Mr. Gladstone spoke in the resolution, urging that opium was less harmful than alcohol. Mr. Healy passed over to-day with remarks in favor of the resolution. The House divided, and the resolution was lost by a majority of 61.

Mr. Gladstone moved the following: That the government be requested to take measures to inquire by what tenure convents and monasteries, including Anglican institutions, held property in England. Messrs. Vilbier, Bourgate, Gressel, Thomas, Chambers, Matthews, Dr. Brady and others opposed the motion and seven others. The motion was agreed to.

Cricket.

LONDON, May 10.—Right Handed players won the cricket match at Lord's grounds.

Precautions Against Disturbances.

PARIS, May 10, 8 P. M.—It is feared the disturbances of last night will be renewed this evening, but ample measures have been taken by the Government to maintain order. Great crowds of people collected in the Faubourg de Temple.

Marine News.

LONDONDERY, May 10.—The steamship Moravian, from Quebec for Liverpool, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, May 10.—The steamships City of Brooklyn and Nemesis, from New York, have arrived.

DOVER, May 10.—The steamship St. Laurent, from New York, has arrived.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., May 10, 1870.

River falling slowly, with nine feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 57° at 7 P. M. O.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A pawnbroker of Chicago shot and fatally wounded his clerk on Monday, because he suspected the clerk of an intention of robbing him.

Kroeger, one of the associates of Susisky in the St. Louis treasury frauds, has been indicted for grand larceny.

Another bloody affray took place in Chicago on Monday, Kreger, a butcher, stabbing a cattle dealer, named Keller, in the breast with a large knife used for skinning dead animals, severing a number of arteries. There is little hope of his recovery. A quarrel about a cattle trade caused the trouble.

At the State election in Vermont for members of the Constitutional Convention, but little interest was manifested and but a small vote polled. The Convention will be composed of the most influential men in the State, and is strongly, but unanimously, opposed to women's suffrage.

Last Sunday, some forty ruffians, white and black, assembled at Logan Chapel, in Hunt county, Texas, and badly pounded Rev. Mr. Bays, of the Methodist Church, from preaching.

A suit was brought yesterday in the Superior Court, in Atlanta, Ga., by Governor Bullock against the *Constitution* newspaper for libel and slander, in publishing a statement that the Governor sold the State Railroad to the Adams Express Company.

A St. Louis dispatch says that Mike McCoole will publish a challenge to-day to fight Mace for $1,000 to $5,000 a side, six months after signing articles, within fifty miles of New Orleans, or any where a fair fight can be had.

A convention is to be held in Chicago, May 25 and 26, to organize a Northwestern Woman's Franchise Association.

The Red River *New Nation* says that Col. Rankin, of Canada, was expelled from Winnipeg because of his strained relations with parties; that he offered Reill the services of two hundred or three hundred filibusters from the United States and the offer was declined without thanks.

Malignant small-pox has made its appearance in Utica.

Philadelphia has contributed $9,000 for the Richmond sufferers.

The Republicans of the Fourth North Carolina District have nominated James Harris, colored, for Congress.

The steamship Frankfort arrived at New Orleans yesterday from Bremen with 550 passengers, mostly emigrants. The Frankfort landed at Havana seven men belonging to the British bark Hero. The Hero was bound from Santiago de Cuba to Montreal with a full cargo of sugar and molasses, and was burned at sea on the 21st inst., and lost.

An adjourned meeting of the Superintendents of the Western roads will be held in Indianapolis, Ind., on Friday next to arrange the summer time cards.

O'Neal, the murderer of Weiff, was captured at Elm Creek, Neb., Monday last.

Three young ladies, two of them daughters of Robert Wallace, and the other a daughter of Charles Wallace, were drowned in White River, near Wheatland, Ind., Monday. They were rowing on a mill pond, and were carried over the dam.

Benjamin Fleming, the last of Commodore Perry's men, died at Erie, Pa., yesterday, aged 88 years.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 10.—Cotton in active demand at full prices; middling 22½@22½c; sales 6,000 bales; receipts 24 bales; exports 7,609 bales; stock 129,03 bales. Sugar—prime 11½c. Molasses—prime rebolled, 75c. Coffee dull: fair 15¾@16c; prime 17@18½c.

Cambridge Cattle Market.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 10.—Beef cattle—receipts 961 head; market active and last week's prices firmly held. Sheep and lambs—receipts 2,568 head; prices unchanged.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

MRS. RICHARDSON'S STATEMENT.

Her Marriage and Life with McFarland.

He Represents Himself to Be Wealthy—His Property in Wild Lands Not Yet Paid For—Intemperance and Profanity—He Takes Her Sister to a Matinee, Leaves Her and Returns Grossly Intoxicated, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, May 10.—*The Tribune* will print a statement of Mrs. Albert D. Richardson, written, not she says for her own vindication, but for the sake of noble men and women who have stood by her through all the revilings often without explanation from her, and always in full faith that she was cruelly wronged, and for his sake who lost his life in her behalf, Mrs. Richardson says she married Daniel McFarland in 1857, he representing himself at the time to be a member of the bar at Madson, Wisconsin, with a flourishing practice, brilliant political prospects, and personal property to the amount of $20,000 or $30,000. He also professed to be of temperate habits, the purest morals and, previous, to marriage, appeared neither intemperate nor brutal. During the bridal tour he borrowed money to get back to the west, and soon after their arrival in Madison left, telling her he was going East to remove to New York. That all his property consisted of Wisconsin State lands, on which only a small amount was paid. He had no money but sufficient to pay their fares to New York, and he left her a few dollars of consequence, having devoted himself solely to introducing her to such friends as they knew in the evening of the separation, as Richardson was leaving Lincoln's he bid Mrs. McFarland good bye, saying, "I wish you to remember, my child, that any time you may be called upon to give an oath in any possible future, I shall be very glad to take it, and two days after a formal avowal of his love, counseling her to tell her friends all he had said and take their counsel.

METHODISM.

Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South—General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church at Baltimore—Addresses on the Subject of Reunion.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BALTIMORE, MD., May 10, 1870.

In the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church to-day, fraternal addresses, in behalf of reunion, were delivered in Lyceum hall; he was good to her, and professed the most powerful affection for her. He then began to come home drunk; would also come home sober, and bring bottles called "Methodists." Sometimes bringing a quart or so of rye liquor, put them by his bedside, and drink most of the whole before morning. When she begged him not to do this, he said his brain was on fire and the liquor cooled it. She bore two or three months before her first child was born, which was to be her only one, and with vile liquor during the night when she lay awake beside him, made him very odious to her, so that he left her for days at a time. After a year her affection was very much chilled, it not entirely destroyed. During this time he had made two or three trades of his wild lands, one for a house in Jersey City, and for what she considered a great bargain during all this, the husband was oppressed, always with want of money, and complaining that she was a useless burden for her baby, which was born in December. In November, 1859, Mr. McFarland took her to a matinee at the theater, left her there, and returned at midnight, very much intoxicated. She says he made love to her in his drunken fool-shness and tried to kiss her sister, and he was somewhat placated for his conduct the next day when he would scarcely speak to her. Two months again and drew a written pledge from him that he would not touch liquor for six months. Early in the spring of 1859 she went home during his absence to visit her sick father paid the funeral expenses. In July she returned to Cleveland and her husband promised. She was less a slave to brutality, and the violence of his temper. But he treated her so badly that she wrote back to her father in Cleveland, telling him that she would not live with him. Had she had courage to have told her father and mother of her troubled life, she probably would not have returned to him. But her idea of a wife's duty were most conservative, and she was ashamed to her friends, saying she was the best woman that ever lived, and tried to do what was right. She never told him after that winter she could forgive or respect him. The next March her father implored her to do so, because she could not say so with truth; generally she told him she prayed for him. In May, 1860, she writes she said, "your d——d silence irritates more than a false statement." Her husband's answer was brief. When he struck her this blow in 1862, she left, Cleveland, a sister of Mrs. Bayley, the only person to whom she spoke of McFarland, otherwise than in a manner becoming a wife to speak of a husband, till the winter of 1867, and she devoted all her womanly skill and tact to hide his conduct from observers.

In the spring of 1861 McFarland got appointed to a position in the office of a provost marshal, for which she, under his orders and against her will, interceded in securing. On this, McFarland proposed to take her to New York and left her for three days in the profession of an actress. He also announced that he had obtained a divorce. In possession of an actor in case he become assured. He had been some time a teacher elocution in a military school in Maryland, and began reading and reciting stage parts.

In June, 1861, he sold all the little furniture in Madison, and brought her East, finding it to her father's to leave little Percy, so that he could find her. He left for Boston, and in a few days wrote her that he had a law practice in New York and was drilling her, and sent her to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Vandenhoff to be fitted for the stage. She began to get on well, and paid their board during the fall and winter. In the early spring of 1862, she fell so ill that she was obliged to go to Cleveland, and refused women in their places. She gave up Greely for life. Mrs. Greely's description of the few words he had given expressed that she had left her husband's case. Miss Phoebe Cousens, of St. Louis, and others spoke.

SMALL POX.

Eleven cases of small pox were reported Saturday.

MOZART HALL

Has endorsed the Tammany ticket.

LABORERS ON A STRIKE.

The laborers on the Hamilton depot have struck in consequence of an anticipated reduction of wages.

SEYMOUR.

The opposition candidate has been chosen President of the Stock Exchange.

BAN OFF THE TRACK.

A train on Long Island road ran off the track at Manhattanville to-day; nobody injured.

ASSESSOR SCANLAN.

The reported irregularities in the affairs of Assessor Scanlan are unfounded.

The Banner in New Castle.

MESSRS. G. V. Boyles & Co., wholesale grocers in New Castle, having purchased a large quantity of Dobbins' Electric Baking Powder, are prepared to supply the retail trade in that vicinity at manufacturers' prices.

The City of Richmond.

The great amber brand of flour that is attracting universal attention, is furnished by the Checkered Front.

CITY MATTERS.

We are pleased to announce that at the late convention of the American Pharmaceutical Society, held at Chicago, Dr. Jno. Bruce, Veterinary Surgeon of this city, was unanimously elected a member of that association.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—An important sale of valuable real estate took place in Allegheny City on Monday, which affords a fair indication of the drift of the real estate market. The property sold is located on the corner of Stockton and Sherman avenues, and is fifty-four by two hundred and forty feet. It was offered a short time ago in a body for $18,000, and withdrawn as the bids were not deemed satisfactory. It was then sold in lots of $22 feet each, Mr. A. Fagate, the popular auctioneer, made the sale.

ALLEGED BIGAMY.

A Grocery Keeper with Two Wives.

Hugh Burns, proprietor of a grocery in Pipetown, was brought before Alderman McMasters yesterday charged with bigamy, and gave bil for a hearing. The information is made by Mrs. O'Neill, a sister of the woman Burns is alleged to have married first. The prosecutrix alleges that Burns sent his wife to Ireland some time ago to improve her health, which was poor, and during her absence he married a woman named Hart, and when his wife No. 1 came back she found him living with wife No. 2, and that he had in the meantime become a grocer of a large stock. The defendant was arrested about eight months ago, in Cleveland, on a charge of adultery.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Serious Charge Against a Saloon Keeper.

John W. Douglass yesterday appeared before Alderman McMasters and preferred a charge of felonious assault and battery against John Snyder, proprietor of a saloon on Smithfield street, Douglass alleges that he was in the saloon when a difficulty arose between him and another party, and Snyder came out from behind the bar and attacked him in the most unjustifiable manner, striking him several blows with a piece of iron and knocking him down, inflicting several severe wounds on the side of the head and face. The defendant waived a hearing and gave bail in the sum of one thousand dollars for his appearance at court.

When you Meet a Jolly.

Hearty, good natured fellow, ask him what makes him so, and he will tell you that he drinks Pier, Dunnals & Co's cream ale.

THE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY

Presentation of Annual Reports—Recitations, Declamations and Songs by the Pupils—The Work of the Past Year—The Board of Managers of Last Year Re-elected, &c., &c.

Yesterday afternoon was the occasion of the thirty-sixth anniversary of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Orphan Asylum, located on Ridge street, Allegheny. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the hall of the institution was crowded to its utmost capacity to celebrate the event. Great interest appears to be felt by the community in this charitable institution, and those who were able to be present, and listen to the several performances of the "little orphans," doubtless felt their interest increasing, and that the managers of the Asylum were engaged in a most noble work. Shortly before three o'clock, the children, numbering two hundred and sixty-five, marched into the hall, and quietly took the places assigned them. They were all neatly dressed, and presented a very pleasing appearance, reflecting great credit on the ladies having them in charge. Their deportment during the entire performance was unexceptionable, and, considering that the greater number are quite small, this speaks well for the discipline of the institution. The exercises throughout were of a highly interesting character, and elicited hearty applause. The several performances of the children were most excellent, considering their tender age, and showed that they had received careful and faithful training.

At three o'clock Hon. Robert McKnight took the stand, and called upon Rev. Dr. Hall to lead in prayer. After the prayer was offered the children favored the audience with the song, "Hail Columbia," which was sung by Prof. Slack was present and led the singing, while Miss McElroy presided at the organ.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

Mr. McKnight then read the annual report of the Secretary, Miss H. Lathrop, as follows:

Our report upon inspection is that we must not only care for the aged and the suffering, but the little ones. The Jewish mothers who endeavored to gather around the Savior with their children that he might bless them, little knew the encouragement his words would have for all years to those who labor among the young. We, believing that the same loving hand now awaits our little ones, strive to gather in the lambs of the fold, and to make a home, as may learn of that loving and yet unconscious care for them. About two hundred and sixty-five children are found a shelter in our home for a greater or less period of time during the last year. They are brought in under the following classes:

1st. Such children as are given to the Asylum by legal relatives or guardians.

2d. Such children as being without proper homes, are taken in charity. Of these we are not been given to us, are taken on charity.

3d. Half orphans, the remaining parent is earning something and is taking to pay a little towards their support. These are called boarding.

4th. Soldiers' orphans. The State contracts to support them until sixteen years of age. Two hundred and five of our children are under this head.

The past year these children has been very good throughout the year. There has been but two deaths; one a young boy, from consumption, and a little girl, a soldier's orphan. They passed away on two successive March mornings, into the fatherland of rest and blessed shore. There has not been any important change in the management of the family. Mrs. Sterling continues to fill the position of Matron. The uniform good health of these children is considered a sufficient proof that they are properly fed and well cared for. Without doubt there has been a greater mortality were so many are gathered. Nineteen little orphans are inmates of the nursery. Our former matron, Mrs. Hall, has charge of this important department for nine years, was obliged to retain her office under the new rule. Her place well supplied. The children are bright and active. Two, who, when given to us, were very sickly, are now becoming healthy as many as the rest. We would also acknowledge the kindness of Dr. Wm. Wilson in attending to the ailments to which children are subjected.

In each of the schools we have been very fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Hall and Miss Miller are earnestly endeavoring to give to their pupils a good practical education, while the younger children are gathered in the infant class. The new arrangements of school hours is rendered less irksome by plays and gymnastics. The older girls also form a class in sewing and knitting under the direction of the matron.

The labors of our family has necessitated the appointment of a Purchasing Committee. They, with the visiting Committee, are required to be present at the regular monthly meetings of the Managers, so that the duties of each department may be known to all the Board, and all matters submitted for their action. Yearly letters required from the children, or from those to whom they have been placed by the Board, have been received with very satisfactory, as also an increasing interest in their education and training. In this way the Saviour is recognized as the friend of the children, and feel its influence more than the orphan. Of those during the past year, six have remained in the home for over three years, and whose money due when of age has been paid and invested.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1870.

THE Republican Executive Committee for Allegheny county have issued a call, which will be found in another column, for a meeting of the Committee, to be held on Saturday afternoon next, to make arrangements for holding the county nominating conventions.

THE MEANING OF OUR LATE WAR.

During the prevalence of the war for the Union, the unanimity of Northern enthusiasm was really a very remarkable phenomenon. The more carefully and studiously any one inquires into the moral condition of other nations in the times of civil dissension, the more wonderful, we believe, will appear the singleness of purpose and the devotion to one end that characterized the attitude of the population of the free States towards the rebellion. True, there was among us an anti-war party, there were a few who labored and may have prayed for the success of the South—but, in view of the heterogeneous character of the population, the vast extent of territory, and the consequent possibilities of conflicting sectional interests, the degree of harmony of feeling and patient steadfastness with which the hardships and sacrifices of that terrible war were endured by the many millions of the Northern States is, we confidently believe, one of the most marvellous phenomena in history. Of course such unanimity had a cause. The war was waged for no subtle abstraction, or antiquated sentiment, such as only certain minds were capable of fully grasping, or certain natures susceptible of feeling. Its objects appealed to all hearts capable of sympathy and to all understandings able to appreciate the calamity of the permanent degradation of labor, as well as to the comparatively few qualified to forecast the miseries certain to flow from a divided Union. And we doubt not that the lapse of years will tend to enhance the gratitude which the country owes to the men who sacrificed their lives for the rescue of the nation from the woes impending over its future. It is only in view of such considerations that the act of the House of Representatives, of a few days ago, can be justly judged. They passed a resolution devoting the thirtieth of May to a national solemnity, of which the object shall be to pay homage to the memory of the dead, by decorating the graves of the soldiers who fell during the war for the suppression of the rebellion. We have seen some unfavorable comment called forth by this act. These critics object to the institution as tending to keep alive the animosities of the war. In general, no doubt, the sooner the recollections of a civil conflict are obliterated from the minds of the survivors and their descendants the better. There was true wisdom in the Roman ordinance which forbade the perpetuation of such recollections by monuments, and withheld a triumph from the victor in civil strife. Our late war, however, was not a mere civil war, in the historical sense of the word. Its end was not to maintain one dynasty by expelling another, nor was it to substitute one form of government for another. As intimated above, the North fought to sustain principles essential to the welfare of humanity. In saying this we do not beg the question, as in the entire enlightened world there is no room for controversy on the subject. Even among the men who fought on the other side many already admit the truth, and it is quite certain that in the course of no very long period it will be as universally held by them as by us. It is, we suppose, for the interest of the country that the memory of the conflict should be kept alive as the triumph of freedom over slavery and of right over wrong. The animosities of the war will inevitably die out with time and with the change of mind in those who meditated the establishment of a common wealth on the corner stone of slavery. And the time will doubtless come when the descendants of the men who devised and fought for such wrong, while pitying the mistake of their ancestors, will unite in honoring the memory of the men who defeated them.

THE ELECTION IN FRANCE.

Though full returns have not been received, enough is known to assure us that the result of the *Plebiscite* is a very large affirmative vote. Few have been surprised by the event, as it was confidently expected by well informed people that, even without active interference on the part of the Government, the friends of order would eagerly take advantage of the opportunity to express themselves in its favor. Liberty has often been placed at a disadvantage in France, by the character and conduct of its advocates; but, perhaps it has never been more manifestly sacrificed, or made to wear a less attractive aspect than by its most demonstrative French worshippers, during the last few years. The French love to personify their idol, and, adopting their language, we may justly say that the lineaments of the goddess have seemed quite lost in the features of the hag or the bacchante. The embarrassed position in which the Emperor was placed by the failure of his schemes of aggrandizement, and the necessity thus imposed upon him of giving up personal government, afforded the most admirable opportunities for the consolidation and establishment of constitutional freedom on a firm basis. But the advances made in the direction of results so desirable, have been achieved amidst the most vexatious opposition on the part of the loud voiced idolators of a liberty which would be more appropriately called license. Weeks ago, the Irreconcilables by their speeches, writings and conduct, made it evident to the most obtuse property holder in the Empire, that the triumph of those Democrats or Republicans, as they claimed to be, would be the triumph of socialism and anarchy.

Even in France, it seems, there has been a want of clearness in the notions of many as to the real purport and scope of the election of the eighth instant, and we may hardly assume that, in this country, all are better informed. A brief reference to former elections of the kind may, therefore, be satisfactory to some.

Before the *Plebiscite* of the present month, the friends of the established government were at some pains to point out, for the benefit of the voters, what would be the precise effect of the expression of sentiment which they were called upon to give. They were reminded that, by the *Plebiscite* of the 20th and 21st of December, 1851, and by the *Plebiscite* of the 21st and 22d of November, 1852, they had declared their approval of the *coup d'etat* of the 2d of December, 1851, and their approval of the Empire established November 7th, 1852. In the first of these acts, of 9,945,086 registered voters and of 7,773,646 actual voters, 7,147,635 were affirmative. In the second act 7,482,863 were affirmative. On the 8th instant the people were called upon neither to affirm nor to set aside either of these acts, but to say *yes* or *no* to the following twofold question: Do the French people approve or disapprove of the supersession or replacement of personal government by parliamentary government with ministerial responsibility as it exists in England and in Belgium? Are the people willing or unwilling that in them shall in future be invested the constituent power hitherto inhering in the Senate? It is understood, then, that by its vote on the 8th instant the French nation has indorsed and approved the liberal reforms introduced by a succession of *Senatus consultes*.

As among these reforms are comprehended the liberty of the press and the liberty of holding public meetings, it is readily difficult to understand the grounds upon which a limited number of the friends of order and property so vehemently exhorted the people to vote "No!" or not to vote at all on the matter submitted to them. With the military power of the country in the hands of the Emperor and no thought of abdicating in his mind, one does not see what was to be gained by the refusal to endorse his liberal policy. Suppose a majority of the ten millions of registered electors had voted in the negative, what would have been the consequence? By such a decision personal government with all its despotism, would have been restored. And then must have followed absolute submission, or an attempt at revolution. With the "spectre rouge" hovering in the air, and the Emperor near the end of his career, the prospect could hardly seem pleasing to good citizens. Between the peaceful evolution of liberty, promised by the events of the last year, on the one hand, and a sanguinary revolution on the other, the choice would not appear difficult. As for the actual result; we do not doubt that the Emperor will use his victory in accordance with the principles of progressive reform. His only hope of the succession of his son probably rests upon the quiet enthronement of constitutional government. He will, therefore, steadily pursue the work of reconciliation, and by every means endeavor to harmonize parties and remove obstructions, with the view of establishing his dynasty in the person of NAPOLEON the Fourth.

THE PROPOSED DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

A bill establishing the Department of Justice has been passed by the lower House of Congress and is now pending in the Senate. The subject has attracted so little of the public attention, that few people have any knowledge of the provisions or merits of the proposed measure. In answer to inquiries made, and for the public information, we have to state that the bill contemplates a reorganization of the law department of the executive government.

Originally the powers and duties of the Attorney General were within a very narrow compass. Without being regarded as a member of the Cabinet, he was the legal adviser of the President and heads of departments, and was charged with the trial of suits in which the United States had an interest in the Supreme Court. It is said that WILLIAM WIRT, when Attorney General, with the assistance of his daughter as clerk and copyist, was able, without other help, to discharge all the duties of his office. Since that time the political importance of the office has increased a hundred fold, and new, numerous, diversified and very onerous and responsible duties have been devolved on the Attorney General. He is now the head of a department and a member of the Cabinet. He is responsible for all pardons granted or refused. He is the special and confidential adviser of the President in reference to the appointment of United States Judges, District Attorneys and Marshals. His duties and labors in the Supreme Court have been increased a hundred fold. Congress has interposed at different times, and created the offices of Assistant Attorney General and Chief Clerk, and a half dozen subordinate clerkships, but the department has not been reorganized or changed otherwise than as above indicated, for forty years.

In the meantime the legal business of the Government has fallen into an anomalous condition. The Solicitor of the Treasury has charge of all the matters of law in which that department has concern, and of internal revenue cases. The Solicitor of Internal Revenue is an independent law officer, whose principal duty is to advise the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The Navy Department has also its authorized law expositor, while the Postoffice Department, and perhaps the Interior, too, have clerks detailed to discharge duties strictly legal. In addition to the services rendered by these Solicitors and law clerks, private counsel have been of late years employed to advise the State Department and assist in the trial of causes in which the Treasury Department was interested, involving an expenditure since 1864 of $700,000 in payment of charges for special legal services. The District Attorneys, though nominally under the supervision of the Attorney General, are practically under the direction of the Treasury Department, three-fourths of their business having relation to the revenue laws.

The result of this curious disorder is, that the Law Department of the Government has not the cognizance and supervision of one-tenth part of the legal business of the United States. As might be expected, the opinions of solicitors and law clerks are found to conflict with each other and with those of the Attorney General. Totally different constructions of the same statute are said to prevail at different departments of the executive government, and the general results are confusion, uncertainty and contradiction.

The bill referred to proposes a reorganization of the Attorney General's office. The office of Solicitor General is to be created. The law offices of the other departments are to be transferred to the Departments of Justice, and placed under the supervision and direction of the Attorney General. All the legal business of the United States is to be put under one head. In short, we are to have in reality what we have had only in name—a regularly organized law department, in harmonious connection with the other departments. We hope that the bill will pass at the present session of Congress, and an end be put to the extravagant expenditures in the employment of private counsel who will no longer be needed. It will place the Attorney General's office, too, on such footing that with a proper gradation of officers, all will be made subordinate to one responsible chief.

THERE is considerable opposition to the proposed organization of the province of Manitoba, in consequence of a discovery made by the English Canadians that the important settlement of Portage la Prairie is left out. This makes a difference in population of between 2,000 and 3,000, and gives a preponderance of influence to the French, who can thereby organize the government to suit themselves. The long standing feud between the French and English settlers is thus perpetuated. A further cause of complaint is found in the discovery that the clause providing for setting apart a certain amount of land for the Indians, is not really for their benefit, but for the benefit of the French Catholic clergy, into whose hands they would eventually fall. Sir John A. Macdonald, last Thursday, in view of the criticisms freely expressed, took occasion to explain that several important amendments would be offered, among them one changing the boundary so as to include Portage la Prairie, which would make the population of the province about 17,000, but the feeling engendered by the discovery of these omissions and errors will not be easily allayed, and renders uncertain the fate of Manitoba.

THE total number of National Banks exceeds eighteen hundred. From a published statement of fourteen of these banks we have failed to pay their depositors and fifty four have surrendered their charters and retired their circulation. The National Banking system was adopted in 1863, and has been in operation seven years. During this time there has not been a failure involving the loss of a single dollar to the bill holder. The people of the United States have been blessed with a uniform currency, equally available in all parts of the country. In every respect the national bank notes are superior to the old State issues, with their depreciations, inequalities and discounts. The ponderous counterfeit and bank note detectors are now entirely dispensed with, and no sane man having in recollection the inconveniences and losses consequent on the State Bank system would desire a return to it.

VICTOR HUGO has written a letter to Gen. Cluseret, in answer to one addressed to him by the General, conveying information that the General Association of Working men in France had appointed Gen. Cluseret their representative in the United States. In his letter Victor Hugo says:

"I love America as a fatherland. The great republic of Washington and of John Brown is dear to civilization. Let her not hesitate to assume like a veteran the government of the world. From the social point of view let her emancipate labor, from the political point of view let her liberate Cuba. The eyes of Europe are fixed upon America; that what America does shall be well done. America has the confidence of all being free like England and logical like France. We shall applaud her patriotically in all her steps forward; we are fellow-citizens of every grandness."

THE defalcation of Ex-Collector Speer, of Kansas, amounting to $161,297 37, were covered up for some time by a most ingenious but reckless device. It appears that Speer had reported some of the wealthiest and most reliable men of Kansas as having "absconded," "runaway," "become insolvent," "gone into bankruptcy," &c. This device, however, soon discovered itself, and it became manifest that fraud was going on. It has since transpired that forged affidavits and reports were used, by which large amounts received from deputy collectors were withheld, and a prominent revenue officer of Kansas received $2,000 as hush money.

SINCE Superintendent Jourdan's assumption of the duties of his office in New York, there has been a marked improvement in the criminal statistics of that city. For a week past there were no complaints made against swindlers. The fraudulent intelligence offices have all been suppressed, and the envelope or gift jewelry game has been stopped by the Superintendent of Police, who stationed officers in front of their establishments bearing placards warning strangers. The total amount of money recovered from swindlers of all kinds since the 1st of February, 1869, up to the present time is $33,266; the highest sum received in any one week was $2,9 0.

IT is is intimated in the New York *Tribune*, which calls for the signers to their memorial, that one-third of the "American ship owners" who are protesting against the revival of American commerce, as proposed by Mr. Lynch's bill, are British subjects. The *Tribune* pertinently asks: "Are we to understand that, after British pirates have destroyed our commerce, British residents are striving to defeat the measures proposed for its revival?"

THE Legislature of Iowa has passed an act to provide for the submission of the question of a convention to revise the constitution to the people of the State, and it is almost a foregone conclusion the vote will be aye.

INSIDE SALT LAKE.

Mormonism Described by a Mormon.

The Salt Lake correspondent of the Chicago *Times* quotes from Professor Tullidge, one of the Mormon New Movement leaders, in which he shows from the "Remonstrance" lately issued by the Mormons themselves that the government and priestly power that has prevailed in Utah for the past twenty-two years are not only subversive of religious liberty, but violative of every principle of civil liberty, bestowing as they do upon the Governor, Brigham Young, sole authority over the jails and prisons, depriving the people of all voice in the government of the Territory, and reducing them to abject vassalage, by a dangerous, irresponsible and centralized despotism from which there is no appeal, leaving their lives, liberties and rights subject to the caprice of one man. This "Remonstrance," says the Professor, was written by Brother Cannon, who was certainly inspired to exposing the exact case of Utah in addressing Congress as an *expose* of the intentions and genius of their government in a manner pertinent to the President, Apostles and Bishops concerning their hierarchy, but farcically inappropriate as addressed to Congress. The Professor addresses himself to his fellow Mormons in reference to the schism by asking, "What, my brethren, are your past actions and intentions concerning the men who dare to break their abject vassalage at length, and assert their manhood and right of thought and conscience? I wish you to act as nobly and magnanimously as the American nation does, and grant to us and your people generally what the United States have granted you.

* * * * * * *

There is not a government in modern times, Protestant or Catholic, which would grant so little or deny so much as does your government, especially those who differ from you either in thought, word or action." The correspondent of the *Tribune* then illustrates the mode in which Brigham Young gets the bits in the mouths of the Mormon people by citing the case of Kelsey, the New Movement Apostle, who as a common well to do farmer, had paid in tithing upwards of $7,00, but who in consequence of embarrassments, left a small balance due, giving his note for the balance; in making subsequent payments he unwittingly overpaid his indebtedness, but the note still stood against him, interest charged at the rate of ten per cent. and compounded, but when he asked for interest on his overpayment it was refused on the ground that it was a back account. "Then," says Kelsey, "it seems to be 'diamond cut diamond.' You sue on that note, and I'll sue Brigham Young for the $7,000 paid in tithing." Brigham thinking Kelsey the smarter of the two diamonds concluded not to push him on the note. Another similar case is related of another New Movement leader, a Mr. Harrison, who threw up a fine business and was selected to take a laborious mission in England, spending ten years, during which time a note given for $150 had accumulated to $450, and sought to be collected. Thus the Mormon prophet holds nearly all his people by the throat, and illustrates Tullidge's meaning when he says: "Gentlemen and brethren, let us be honest with ourselves," and shows that some power competent to the task should topple this man, who, in the name of God, tramples on all below him. The New Movement Address, which had excited the greatest interest and was attended by crowds, adjourned, having promulgated Unitarianism. Some indications, during the afternoon session, of a fray outside at the termination of the meeting being hinted, precautions were taken, the Godbe leaders being armed, and the outsiders were heard to remark as the crowd came out: "They are too many for us." They are a terrible thorn to Brighamites, who are, however, impotent to harm in the present advanced condition of things.

WHILE the subject of pure and wholesome milk has been a prolific source of investigation in our eastern cities, in consequence of a large portion of their supply being derived from swill-fed and diseased distillery cows, and the various dilutions and adulterations assorted to by wily dealers in the lacteal fluid, who would sacrifice the health of their customers to their own profit, our western neighbors, of the Cincinnati Board of Health, have discovered a new source of tribulation in the fact, which they represent has been attested by scientists, that milk drawn from cows and delivered to customers before the animal heat has left it, is unwholesome, if not deleterious; and that experiments in Europe and this country authoritatively reported prove an inherent tendency of warm milk to decomposition. Most fluids have a similar tendency, the existence of which, however, does not logically prove that fresh, warm milk is unwholesome and should not be promptly delivered to consumers. This is contrary to all former experience, as new milk, fresh from the cow, has always been regarded as peculiarly wholesome, and has even been prescribed by physicians to their patients. In Mexico and other warm countries milk is supplied to the people by the owners of cows, who drive them along the roads and serve their customers with it fresh drawn from the udder. The remedy suggested by the Board of Health, of putting the milk in shallow pans in a cool cellar or spring house, is well enough, but this can be done by the consumer as well as the milkman, and as it is hinted that milkmen will not voluntarily adopt any measure of this kind, we do not see that the Board of Health, who are evidently unnecessarily alarmed, have anything left for them to do in the matter.

THE latest intelligence from the O'Neill Fenian "Seat of War" is not very ominous of an early belligerent development. It appears that the O'Neill "campaign" is now to begin with a "campaign" newspaper, preliminary to his movement on Canada, with not very certain prospects of pecuniary success so far as subscriptions or advertising are to sustain it; but with a hope that a lively little sheet would work up wealthy Irish nationalists to a sufficient pitch of enthusiasm to open their purses and help the Brotherhood to cross the borders. General O'Neill has received information from Washington that the Government knows more of his plans and resources than he was aware of, and as he is of opinion that the Senate wing would jeopardize his arms and ammunition rather than permit him to set foot on Canadian soil, he is greatly troubled thereby, and has called a "Council of Five," and appointed a Mr. Egan Vice President, to co-operate with him. An attempt is also making to patch up the breach between the two sections. A Mr. Brennan, editor of the Charleston, S. C., *Owl*, is using efforts to effect this object, but it has made no headway and is likely to prove abortive. The General has re-rented No. 0 West street, but is greatly annoyed by an adherent of the Senate party—the clerk whom he dismissed for being too outspoken—who occupies inconveniently contiguous quarters, rent free, and refuses to move. But O'Neill, nothing daunted amidst all his embarrassments, keeps the one object in view, determined to essay its accomplishment at the earliest possible moment.

GENERAL JORDAN, since his return, has been pretty well "interviewed" by the New York press, but amidst all the statements elicited we find but little really new. In reference to the Cuban sentiment on annexation the General says:

"I did not hear one of the Cubans express an opinion adverse to the annexation of the island to the United States, but a universal, strong desire that it should become a State of the United States. This expression of opinion is not to be taken by any American, for at first it was fancied I might be opposed to such a measure. Nor was it like it all to satisfy sense of the necessity for their success in the struggle with Spain, for it had its origin in the general belief in the country that only as a state in the Union could Cuba ever have proper industrial, commercial and agricultural development."

Now, whatever the Cubans may think, or however they may feel on the subject, it is our opinion that the fact of their favorable consideration will have very little effect in adding strength to the Cuban cause in this country. There is but one opinion throughout the United States, and that is that Cuba should be freed from the tyrannical rule of Spain; but on the question of annexation public sentiment is not so clear—that is a question "further along"—it is too important to be lightly considered and hastily accepted. The establishment of Cuba as an independent state would be a consummation which the people of this country would not look upon with disfavor, and would bring results of vast political importance to the whole civilized world, leading as it would to the ultimate abandonment by European powers of the islands now held by them.

THE bounty of $30,000 offered by the government of Central India for the invention of a machine that will extract the fiber of the ramie plant without injury to its texture, has stimulated American ingenuity, but the great desideratum has not yet been attained. Several have recently called at the Agricultural Department to examine the plans, stocks, fibers, &c., with a view to invention. One German in particular, a frequent visitor for that purpose, appeared to be struck with an idea while inspecting the fiber, and hurried out of the place, exclaiming, with delight, "I have it." This appears to be the only obstacle to the general introduction of the plant into the southern portion of the United States, the climate of which is especially adapted to its cultivation. Its limited culture in Louisiana, and other parts of the South below the frost belts, have proved a wonderful success. The fabrics made of ramie closely resemble silk, are remarkably brilliant and lustrious, and, in combination with other materials, the ramie is capable of being made into a great variety of dress goods.

THE practice of ante-dating weekly and especially pictorial papers is becoming an amusing feature of modern newspaper enterprise. The Chicago *Times* acknowledges the receipt of a hebdomadal of this description, bearing date of the 14th inst., and containing as its latest the news of the 30th ult. The editor thinks if this emulation of "taking time by the forelock" continues, we shall get the Christmas papers on the preceding 4th of July, and it is not certain that they will stop when they have anticipated the date a whole year.

THE Royal Astronomical Society is already preparing for the examination of the total eclipse of the sun which is to occur in December next. The line of totality passes through the vicinity of the following places: Odemira, in Portugal; Cadiz, Estepona, Oran, Syracuse, in Sicily, and Mount Etna; and the eclipse itself will last a little over two minutes. It is proposed to fit out two expeditions to observe it at two of these points, and, if it is probable that a party of French astronomers will be stationed at Oran, in Algeria, the English will make their observations at Cadiz, Syracuse, or Gibraltar.

ADMIRAL PORTER has written a letter in which he says that the Delaware is the most defensible river in the world, and that Chester is the very best location in the United States for building iron ships. He adds: "There is going to be an immense business done in the next ten years in iron ships. Our Government is awakening to the necessity of rescuing our commerce from the hands of the English, and must necessarily from year to year grant liberal drawbacks and subsidies until we can stand on our legs again."

HOW TO REFORM THE LEGISLATURE.

To judge from the tone of the newspapers, it seems to be the general opinion that each successive Legislature is worse than its predecessor; whether it is so in reality, each citizen of course must judge for himself; but the mere fact that in sixty-five days (of probably four hours each), 693 laws were passed through both Houses—an average of *six* per hour (nearly)—is some evidence of criminal carelessness, if of nothing worse.

Very many who have given the subject much consideration have concluded that the evil of which every one complains arises in a great measure from the mode of choosing members. Forty thousand voters in this county (for instance) are tied up to a choice of six out of twelve names presented by the two party conventions, the whole dozen sometimes not containing more than three who would be voluntarily selected by the people. If we wish to restore our State Legislature to the character it once bore, each individual voter must be permitted to exercise his own choice, and this can only be done by amending the Constitution so that each voter may vote for one person to be a Representative, and the Governor proclaim each one elected (not exceeding 100), who shall have received throughout the State more than one-half of the one-hundredth part of the whole vote cast. This would free representatives from being subordinate to local rings, so that something more than a telegram from a few "leading citizens" would be required to insure the passing of an important local bill; members would aspire to a reputation coextensive with the whole State, and a higher order of intellect and less of mere cunning, would find its way to Harrisburg.

These views are thrown out in hope that they will meet the approbation of men of influence, and that effort will be made to secure the election of men who will try to have them adopted in practice. Here the responsibility rests with the Republican party; it can elect a full ticket of first rate men; if it contents itself with second or no rate men, the fault is its own. REFORM.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

SPRINGTIDE.

The woods are drowsing in a dreamful swoon,
Steeped in the mellow haze of afternoon;
Through the dim arches of the forest aisles
Like lingering drops of the last April rain,
Soft pattering and anon sung of again.

All through the orchard downy blossoms blow
In tender rings, and with their weight of snow
Temper the weariness of languid heat
Into so sudden bliss, a lulling flow
Of vague soft influences, richly sweet
Upon the spirit, when will-power and rest
The desolate in heart and the oppress

The ripening bud a swelling bosom leaves;
Laden with mystic impulses, the trees
Wake in the branch all golden-green and glad:
Each tiniest thing, the thought of growth conceives,
And in the heart we sat on, myriad
Springs, as from inward fountains full that throng
The veins of leaves and flowers into song.

A case has been decided by the Supreme Court of California, which is of considerable interest to divorced persons. It seems that a man by the name of Godoy obtained a divorce from his wife in Kern county, on the ground of criminal conversation, and that the decree did not state that the property was awarded to the husband. An attempt was made by Godoy to sell property, but an injunction was granted, which has been sustained by the Supreme Court, thus giving the divorced wife half the property. The decision is to the effect that a decree must divide or award the common property, or the wife retains her right.

Some very burglarious lightning raided on Middle Haddam, Conn., recently. It entered the key-hole of Currier & Hurd's store, broke a bottle of wine in honor of the fairy feat, set fire to a bundle of newspapers, dashed into a desk through the key-hole and burned more papers, and finally down cellar and touched a blaze to some carriage seats. It avoided a dozen persons, and only a few rods off were one hundred kegs of powder.

A new reading, fitted for the times, of an old proverb—Whom the gods wish to destroy, they first make another man "temporarily insane."

It is reported that the Parisian demi-monde are about to inaugurate a change in their costumes. They will adopt a most rigid style of dress—high necks, no lace or diamonds, and no other ornaments than flowers. They say they must distinguish themselves in some way from respectable women, and this revolution is their only resort.

One hundred and forty-one thousand cigars were made in one week at the penitentiary, at Joliet, Illinois.

A wedding of a novel description took place at Newbury, Scotland. The bridegroom, whose name is James Farr, had seen sixty-two summers, and was in such an infirm state of health that he had to be conveyed to the church in a bath chair, drawn by his intended wife, a buxom woman, about forty years of age, named Bailey. The Bath chair was drawn into the church as far as the font, when the bridegroom was assisted out of the chair, and with the help of the bride and sexton he managed to reach the chancel. The Rev. Charles Boyd performed the ceremony. At the conclusion of the service the bridegroom was again placed in the Bath chair, and drawn home by his wife, another pushing behind.

A writer in the *Air Line Eagle* hints at a new source of wealth in Georgia rather than a vagrant terme. He says: "The diamond is only found in the hacolumite rock (called flexible or elastic sandstone), which is only found in half a dozen localities in the world, and in the most extensive and perfect chrystalization of this peculiar rock is found traversing upper Georgia from Atlanta, through Hall county, near Gainesville, to Virginia, on which lines of formation numbers of diamonds have been found by accident by persons who were wholly ignorant of their nature or value. Some of these diamonds are worth from $100, $500, $2,000, $25,000 to $2,000,000. Several have been lost and two broken to pieces to see whence came their brilliancy. When examined by diamond miners, Georgia will yield countless millions of dollars' worth of diamonds."

It is proposed to form an "Anti-Long-Walking-Dress Society" among the ladies of New York.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. S. B. Halliday, for many years Superintendent of the New York Five Points House of Industry, has been unanimously chosen, at Mr. Beecher's request, by a vote of the congregation of Plymouth Church, to assist the Rev. Dr. Beecher in his ministrations.

General Fremont is recovering from an illness of several days.

Rev. Dr. Tyng is at present in the West. On Sunday last his pulpit at St. George's, New York, was filled in the morning by Rev. Morris A. Tyng, and in the afternoon by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.

Samuel Twnsend is the gentleman who organized the white man's party in Delaware, and, according to his political dictionary, there are only twenty-five men in the State who are not suspiciously dark.

Dr. Francis Lieber has accepted the important place of umpire on the Mexican Claims Commission. His profound knowledge of law, general and international, makes his acceptance a matter of congratulation to suitors before the Commission.

J. M. Doherty, better known as "Paddy Pangent," committed suicide at San Francisco recently. He was a native of Ireland, and was the author of a racy book of Irish sketches issued about five years ago. Not getting a large revenue from it he had eked out a miserable existence by making picture frames. He has a child in the Protestant Orphan Asylum, and left to that institution what little property he had. A letter to Doherty's brother, signed "P. Pungent," in which he says: "The fates are fast gathering round me. No man can escape his destiny. Truly mine is a monkey only. Had I known them in time I could have have managed them as monkeys. Too late."

The young King of Bavaria is at present engaged in thoroughly studying the history of the Catholic Church. They say in Munich that he is going to write a strongly anti-ultramontane book.

Ella Wren Neabett, an actress from Brooklyn, now of Chicago, having enjoyed wedded bliss for thirty months, asks for divorce. The money she has received for her support since her marriage is alleged to be less than sixty cents a month.

BRANDY,
WINE,
WHISKY,
GIN,
Of known Purity. Softened by age for medicinal use, at
RANKIN'S DRUG STORE,
44 ST. CLAIR STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Brackets, Pendants
CHANDELIERS,
AND
FIXTURES, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
FOR GAS OR OIL.
We are now receiving our SPRING STOCK OF FIXTURES of the Latest and Finest Designs, from 1 to 12 Lights, embracing some 100 different Styles, which we are selling at REDUCED PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WELDON & KELLY,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters,
147 WOOD ST., NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.
Orders for PLUMBING and GAS FITTING promptly attended to.

WINE OF LIFE.
The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink
WARNER'S VINUM VITÆ, OR WINE OF LIFE,
is free from all poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine bitters or any other article. It is more healthy, and cheaper. In male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life with benefit, in fact, like pure water. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of life's spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life, freely, as it will run any thing ever before in use. It is different from any bitters or rectifiers saloon. It is sold by druggists, also at all respectable saloons. Price One Dollar, in quart bottles.
—R. L. FAHNESTOCK, SONS & CO., Agents, 76 Wood street.

PIG IRON.
1,000 Tons Neutral Close Iron,
On consignment, for sale at a bargain from the Furnace.
Hitchcock, McCreery & Co.

DRY GOODS.
Jos. Horne & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,
Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.
Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
LACE CURTAINS,
GILT CORNICES,
TABLE LINENS,
NAPKINS AND TOWELS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS, &C.
A COMPLETE STOCK AT
WHITE, ORR & CO.'S,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

Silks, Silks, Silks.
American Black Gros Grain Silks, very much improved in quality and lustre, at $2 25 per yard.
Black French Silks, from $1 to $6 per yard.
All the new styles in Fancy Dress Silks. Japanese Silks, Fine Poplins, and Alpacas.
Serges and Fancy Dress Goods in complete assortment.
Prints, Chintzes, and Ginghams, Shawls, Arabs, Silk Basques and Mantillas,
AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH THE DECLINE IN GOLD.
James Caldwell,
120 FEDERAL ST.,
2D ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
1870. 1870.

SILK SACQUES,
New Styles, Paris Make.
Real Llama Lace,
CIRCULARS,
POINTS,
PALETOTS,
BLACK AND WHITE,
All the Newest Styles and Patterns.
FRENCH HABIT CLOTHS
BLUE AND GREEN,
FOR SUITS AND RIDING HABITS.
New Summer Shawls
IN GREAT VARIETY
AND AT LOW PRICES.
SUMMER SILKS,
EXCELLENT IN QUALITY AND VERY DESIRABLE IN STYLE, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
NEW FABRICS
IN
Dress Goods.
FULL LINE OF
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
T. F. PHILLIPS
87
Market Street.

CLOTHING.
SPRING, 1870.
We beg leave to inform our patrons and the public that having completed important alterations on our Store-room, No. 87 SIXTH STREET, we are now in receipt of our SPRING STOCK.
Our BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT contains a large assortment of NEW GARMENTS, suitable for Boys of all sizes, including many NOVELTIES IN STYLES for the present season.
For our MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT we have a full lines of all New and staple Styles of CLOTHS, COATINGS and CASSIMERES, and having secured the services of one of the most competent and stylish Cutters in the country, we are now prepared to furnish GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS on short notice and in the LATEST STYLE.
A call is respectfully solicited by
Gray & Logan,
NO. 47 SIXTH ST.

206 LACOCK STREET, ALLEGHENY,
JOHN STULEN, Jr.,
PLAIN, ORNAMENTAL AND FRESCO PAINTER
Church, Parlors and Public Halls Decorated in every style of the art.
Interior House Painting tastefully executed.

MANUFACTURERS.
MORGAN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONNELLSVILLE
COKE,
At their Mines, Broad Ford, P. & C. R. R.
OFFICE, 142 WATER STREET.
SHIP TO ALL POINTS
BY RAILROAD,
AND DELIVER IN THE CITY.

D. KRUGH, W. MEYER.
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STAR TOBACCO WORKS.
KRUGH, MEYER & CO.,
Successors to Floersheim & Ehrlich.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CUT AND DRY SMOKING TOBACCO,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CHEWING TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
63 WATER ST., and 66 FIRST AVE., Pittsburgh.

The New Anti-Dust Cook Stove
DUQUESNE,
Has the Largest Oven and is warranted to give the best satisfaction of any Stove ever made.
PATENT BAILED ASH PAN, SHAKING GRATE and every modern improvement.
MANUFACTURED BY
D. DE HAVEN & SONS,
No. 47 Federal Street, Allegheny.
For sale by Demuth & Bro., No. 126 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh; Henry Hammer, No. 180 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh; Lacock & Hazelhurst, No. 228 Ohio street, Allegheny; P. H. Falkenstine, No. 221 Ohio street, Allegheny; Nestler & Forsythe, East Liberty.

Faber & Van Doren
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STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD
WORKING MACHINERY,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards, Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies a Specialty.
A constant supply on hand, and furnished on Short Notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

DIAMOND
Foundry and Machine Works
27, 33, 28 AND 40 WATER STREET,
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Anderson, Maxwell & Porter,
FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,
Manufacturers of PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES for Oil Wells and Sawmills; AIR ENGINES for Actuating STATIONARY ENGINES for Rolling Mills, Planing and Saw Mills; BRICK PRESSES and PORTABLE RAW MILLS, and all kinds of Machinery.

HOUSE FRONTS AND COLUMNS,
CAST TO ORDER.
SASH WEIGHTS and all kinds of MACHIN CASTINGS made on short notice.
Prompt attention given to Repairing.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.
BUILDERS OF
IRON AND WOODEN BRIDGES
Wrought Iron Turntables, Roofs, &c.
OFFICES:
Twenty-ninth and Railroad Streets Pittsburgh,
436 Walnut Street, Philadelphia,
94 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

CUNNINGHAM & CO.
NEWCASTLE, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BRYSON'S TURRET CASE TURBINE WATER WHEELS.
I would say to persons wanting Turbine Water Wheels that I am using Bryson's Turret Case Turbine Water Wheel, I know of. I consider them the best with different heads of water I have had some experience. Listner Turbine, and Leffel Turbine, and I think the Bryson will do more work with the same amount of water than any of them. JOB HARVEY,
Newcastle, Pa., April, 1870. Wm
MORRIS & RUTAN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SPRINGS,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
No. 85 FIRST AVENUE.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.
BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS.
PARK, BROTHER & CO
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
STEEL,
Office and Warehouse corner Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.
PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALSO,
Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.
Corner Ross and First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST STEEL.
OFFICE AND WORKS,
Cor. Penn and 17th sts., Ninth Ward,
PITTSBURGH.
SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
Manufacturers of Every Description of
STEEL.
BEST TOOL CAST STEEL,
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PATENT ROLLED SAW PLATE,
SPRING, SCROLL AND SPRING STEEL,
ELLIPTIC AND SIDE SPRINGS,
AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c. &c.
92 WATER AND 91 FIRST STS.,
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GLASS MANUFACTURERS.
Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works.
ESTABLISHED 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
Factory, BIRMINGHAM STREET, Birmingham, Warehouse, 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

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BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa, at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S.

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 10, 1870.

The local discount market is well supplied with money, and borrowers are accommodated at regular bank rates. There is considerable inquiry for good securities in which to employ idle balances, and we find a disposition to invest in many of the local stocks and bonds. The outside market is also well supplied with money, and all good named paper finds ready sale at customary rates.

—The following stocks were sold last evening on second floor of Mellwaine's Auction Rooms, 108 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer:

Third National Bank	137 50
Citizens' National Bank	68 50
Citizens' National Bank	68 37½
Exchange National Bank	67 50
Allegheny National Bank	68 50
Monongahela Navigation Company Bonds, 90 @ cents	

—The Government bond market was strong and advancing throughout the day, and closed with an upward look. Next Thursday another two millions will be purchased on account of the Sinking Fund, and doubtless this has stimulated the market; and another reason that the long talked of action on the Funding Bill is likely to result in a final postponement of the measure.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn. Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	106½ 106½	106½
U. S. Bonds '82	111¾ 111¾	112
U. S. Bonds '65	110¾ 111	111¼
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	113¾ 113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '67	111¾ 111¾	112
U. S. Bonds '68	113¾ 113¾	114
6-40s	108¾ 108¾	108¾
Gold	114¾ 114¾	114¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	May 9.	May 10.	Adv.	Dec.
Sold	114¾	114¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, '81	106½	106¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	111½	112	½	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	110¾	111¼	½	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	112¾	113¼	½	
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	113¾	113¾		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s '67	111¾	112¼	½	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	113¾	114	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	107¾	108¼	½	
U. S. Currency 6s	124¾	124¾		

—Gold remains strong at 114¾@114¾. There appears to be considerable buying on speculation, and rumors are freely used to depress the market for that purpose. The quiet in Paris has deprived the Room of an expected sensation. The large receipts of cotton, last week, to have appear to have realized the firmness of the "bull" side of the market, it being argued that the receipts have been stimulated by special causes, and will be found to fall very heavily later in the season. The lending side has been fairly pressing for "carrying."

—The New York *Herald* in writing up the stock market says: "Most prominent in the upward movement has been Lake Shore, which, upon the success of the Vanderbilt ticket at the annual election at Cleveland, rose to 103¾, against 85@86, the prevailing average quotation after the reaction from the depression of the great panic. The later speculation in this stock, however, has been confined to the outside public, who, in the enthusiasm of the belief that under the new management of the road the stock would pay 10 per cent. this year, carried the price up four or five per cent. above the figures at which the manipulating clique sold out. The indications favor the belief that Lake Shore will actually undergo a process of watering similar to that to which New York Central and Hudson River were both treated, and that such a policy will be immediately consummated there is the best reason for believing. Those who are familiar with the history of the Stock Exchange for the past three years will remember the ups and downs, by various delay and the heavy losses to the public which preceded the scrip dividend in Central, and the subsequent consolidation of the two roads. Lake Shore is now to undergo the same process. It will be worked up and down the scale of prices until the clique who control it have made millions out of the public. Somewhere before it has been exhausted the consolidation will come out, probably a year or two or three years hence. The plan of consolidation through to Chicago is too rattling a source of profit to be consummated at once. The hen will be allowed to lay her golden eggs as long as she lays them, to the public the golden food. She will be killed only when that food is withheld. Like more is now sacrificed upon the public at the present high prices. The clique have been selling for a week past, in order to get stock from the public at a range of prices at least ten to fifteen below par. Something will transpire in a week or two, which is not generally discovered, as we told the public in this column a few months ago, that the road was compelled to borrow money to pay the last dividend. The bonded debt has been increased two millions during the year to make up the deficit occasioned by the failure of the 7 per cent. which the treasurer was to pay, while the floating debt has been wiped out by the borrowing of the dividend money above referred to. The reaction in the price, which is forthcoming, was inaugurated on Saturday evening, when the quotation declined from 103¾ to 100¾, at which latter figure the stock was pressed for sale. The realization in Lake Shore is likely to be imitated in other shares, and the ensuing week will doubtless witness heavy sales all around a furtherance of the ends of the cliques to take profits. In some stocks which are specially supported prices may be maintained, the clique who sold out their Lake Shore have ought extensively of Toledo and Wabash, and we anticipate that there will be a repetition of the story that a consolidation of the two roads is contemplated on terms very favorable to the latter."

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

	10 30	11 30	12 30	1 30	3 30
	A M	A M	M	P M	P M
New York Central	99¾	100	99¾	99¾	100
New Jersey Central	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Erie	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Harlem	140	140		140	140
Reading	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
Michigan Central	99	99		99	99
Michigan Southern	100¾	100¾	100¾	99¾	100
Illinois Central	141	141		142	142
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	100	100		100	100
Chicago and Northwestern	82¾	82¾		82¾	83
Do preferred	91¾	91¾	91¾	91	91¾
Rock Island	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾
Ft. Paul	66¾	66¾		66¾	66¾
Ft. Paul preferred	81¾	81¾		81¾	82¾
Toledo and Wabash	57¾	58¾		57¾	58¾
Toledo and Wabash pref				93	94
Fort Wayne	91¾			94¾	
Chicago and Alton	113			113	114
Ohio and Mississippi	38¾	38¾		38¾	39¾
Western Union Telegraph	35	35¼		35¼	35¼
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Adams Express		66		66	
Wells, Fargo & Co Express		16¾		16	
American Express		42		42¾	
United States Express		47		48	48½
Gold	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	100¾	100¾	¼	
N. J. Central	110½	108½		2
Erie	23¾	23¾	¼	
Harlem	141½	141½	½	
Reading	102¾	102¾	¼	
Mich. Central	126½	124		½
Mich. Southern	19¾	100	¼	¾
Illinois Central	142	142	¼	
Cleveland and Pittsburg	100	100¾	¾	
Chicago and North Western	83	83	¼	
Do. preferred	91¾	91¾		¼
Rock Island	124¾	124¾		¼
Ft. Wayne	94¾	94¾	¼	
Ft. Wayne and Chicago	114	113¾		¼
Toledo and Miss	38¾	39¾	¾	
Western U. Tel. Co	35¼	35¼		
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾		
Adams Express	66	66	¼	¼
Wells, Fargo & Co.	17¼	16		1¼
American M. U. Ex	43¾	42¾		¾
U. S. Express	48½	48¼		¼

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY EVENING, May 10, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market since our last has undergone no particular changes; trade continues to show less animation, indicating merely that the rush of the spring business is over. The season has been an active one, and now a large increase in transactions over any year for some time past. Provisions—The market was steady, but not very active, dealers confining their purchases to lots merely to supply their immediate wants; prices were uniform for some days. Groceries and Provisions—We can report a continued good demand for home use. The stock in hand is not a large one; prices have undergone no change; holders are evidently not very anxious to press sales. Flour—The market continues firm, with a good trade demand, the largest inquiry being for best brands. The receipts are steadily increasing, during the past three days 4,746 bbls were arrivals. The mills are receiving a good stock of wheat, principally from the South and West, and are running to their full capacity, and are doing a large business. Groceries—We can report a firm market. Buyers are still coming forward; dealers represent a fair amount of activity and liberal sales. The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market was not an active one; the supplies kept pace with the demand. The receipts were 292 bbls. Sales choice to extra, $4 50@5 00; common to good, $2 50@3 50 per bbl.

ASHES—The market was firm with a good trade demand. Prices, however, have undergone no change. The rates were: Soda ash, common, 6c; refined 4¼c; potash 7¼@7¾c; pearls 9@9½c.

APPLE BUTTER—The market remains dull, being almost unsalable; choice is held at 9@9½c per gal.

BROOMS—The market was not an active one; we are reported sales from store lately $3 50@4 00, No. 1 at $4 00; No. 2 at $4 00; No. 3 at $3 50; common at $2 50@3 00 per dozen, as per quality.

BEANS—Dull; the supply exceeds the demand, buyers being scarce; sales of Canada medium at $1 50@1 75; prime small navy at $1 75@1 80 per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was devoid of animation; prices unchanged; sales of apples reported at 6@6½c. Peaches—quarters 7@8c; halves 9@9½c; pitted cherries 28c; blackberries 13@14c.

CRANBERRIES—The season is about over. We omit prices being very irregular.

CARBON OIL—The market during the past few days has exhibited more firmness; standard brands were reported at 24c, a slight advance.

CHEESE—Market firm with a good trade demand. The receipts for some time past were small. Sales Goshen at 16@16½c; New York Goshen 17½@18c; New York dairy 16½@16c.

BUTTER—The receipts are reported since our last 7 pkgs were received; choice table butter sold at 25@27c; common roll 16½@20c per lb; inferior lots sold down to 10@12½c.

EGGS—The receipts continue large with a dull market. Extreme rates were 13 14 the dozen. There seems to be no prospect of a change in the current rates.

POTATOES—The market contains a supply in excess of the demand. Prices, however, have undergone no change; sales of mixed to-day from wharf and depot at 55@60c; sales prime peach blows from store at 65@70c per bushel.

FEED—The market was steady with a fair jobbing demand. The mills report sales at the following: Bran $18 per cwt; shipstuff $1 10; middlings $1 65; screenings 90c; chop $1 30; sweepings $1 75; rye shorts $1 50 per cwt.

RYE FLOUR—We have nothing new to note dealers report a fair business doing at $5 @ 5 50 in sacks.

LIME—The market is well supplied. We note regular sales of Eastern lime at $1 75; Cleveland white at $2 25 per barrel.

CEMENT—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50@2 75 per bbl.

HOMINY—The market was dull with a light demand. Sales choice kiln-dried at $4@4 25 per bbl.

CORN MEAL—The demand being moderate, sales were of a similar description; sales at 90c@$1 per bushel.

POULTRY—In good demand with sales of live chickens at 9c@$1 ¼ pair by the coop.

COOPERAGE—Sales of pails, $2 per Tubs—No. 1 $11 00; No. 2 $9 00 and No. 3 $8 50. Market well supplied.

STRAW—The market is steady but not very active; we are reported sales at $13 ¶ ton.

SALT—The market was steady but not active. We are reported sales by the car load at $1 60@1 75 in barrel; from store at the usual advance.

HAY—The market contains a large supply of prime and damaged lots, which are offered at $18@14 ¶ ton. choice timothy sells at $16@18.

HIDES—Prime hides remain the same; we are reported sales of green salted at 10@11c; green butchers 7@8c; green calf 12½c; dry flint 20c; dry salt 16c.

FEAS—The market was steady; moderate sales were reported at $1 85@2 00 ¶ bushel.

RAGS—Are in fair demand; mixed lots sell readily at 4@4½c ¶ lb.

BRESWAX—Is selling in a regular way at 40c ¶ lb.

CIDER—The demand has improved with sales of choice sweet at $7@8 00 ¶ bbl; low grades are not wanted.

GROCERIES—We have nothing that is really new to notice; dealers report a good trade during the past few days. The spring trade is holding out well.

IRON—First; sales of coal at 20c; prime 22c; choice 23½c; Java 27@27½c.

REFINED SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 13½c; A coffee, 13c; B do 12¾c; extra C 12½c; Hards 13½c.

REFINED SUGARS—Sales—Fair 10c; good 10¼c; prime 11c; choice 12c ¶ lb.

SYRUPS—Golden 58c; Lovering's 60c; silver drips, choice, 50c; prime 48c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 80@85c. MARKET SYRUP—Market quiet; sales were reported at $1 50 ¶ gallon.

MAPLE SUGAR—Is selling in a regular way at 12@12½c ¶ lb.

TEAS—In fair demand; Young Hyson $1 00@ 1 60; Gunpowder $1 10@1 40; Imperial $1 40@ $1 60 and $1 80; Oolong Sac, $1 25 and $1 45; Sun Choong 90c, $1 25 and $1 40 per lb, as per quality.

RICE—Carolina is firm at 8c ¶ lb.

STARCH—Sales of Pearl at 6½c; Satin Gloss 11½; Corn Starch 12c.

CANDLES—Mould 13c; Star 25c ¶ lb.

BACON AND HAMS—We are reported a good number of transactions, holders being firm. The stock in first hands have been materially reduced, holders are anxious to force sales unless their figures are obtained. The current rates run: Hams, S. C. 18½@19c, canvassed do 19@ 19½c; sides ribbed 16½c; cured do 17½; shoulders, plain, 13@13½c; S. C. 14@14½c; breakfast bacon 18@18½c.

MESS PORK—Firm, at $30 00.

LARD OIL—Firm; sales No. 1 at $1 31@1 33; No. 2 $1 25.

DRIED BEEF—S. C. 20c; canvassed 20½@ 21c.

LARD—In tierces 17¼@17½c; in kegs 18c; in buckets 18c.

BEEF TONGUES—Sales at $8 50 ¶ dozen.

HOG TONGUES—Sold in a regular way at $1 ¶ dozen.

GRAIN—The market has undergone no particular change. Wheat was quiet firmly, with plenty of buyers, at current rates. The receipts of grain were our total were: Wheat, 220 sacks; rye, 226 sacks; barley, 28 sacks; wheat, 72 sacks; corn, 31 sacks. The mills are purchasing all that is offered that comes up to the standard at the following rates: Red white wheat $1 35@ 1 38; white $1 42@1 30 ¶ bushel. Oats are dull and nominal; we quote: sales from store and wharf at 47@48c, and from store 52@53c. Corn—market a shade firmer, caused by an upward movement in the East; demand and sales light; ear 85@85c; shelled 88@90c. Rye—Sales not being reported at present we quote the current rates were 95c@$2 ¶ bushel. Barley—Market quiet; we quote prices as nominally spring $@80c; fall 90@95c ¶ bushel.

WHISKEY—Market steady; high wines $1 02@ 1 10, as per amount wanted; common rectified $1 02; proof rectified $1 18; half rye half corn $1 02.

SEEDS—The season being about over, we note only an occasional sale. Timothy and clover seed. The former is held at $6 25 and the latter at $9 00 ¶ bush.

FLAX-SEED—Market quiet; held at $2 15@2 20.

ONIONS—Dull; the supply exceeds the demand. In the absence of sales we usually undergo a process of watering similar to that to which New York Central and Hudson River were both treated, until such a policy will be immediately consummated there is the best reason for believing. Those who are familiar with the history of the Stock Exchange for the past three years will remember the ups and downs, by various delay and the heavy losses to the public which preceded the scrip dividend in Central, and the subsequent consolidation of the two roads. Lake Shore is now to undergo the same process. It will be worked up and down the scale of prices until the clique who control it have made millions out of the public. Somewhere before it has been exhausted the consolidation will come out, probably a year or two or three years hence. The plan of consolidation through to Chicago is too rattling a source of profit to be consummated at once. The hen will be allowed to lay her golden eggs as long as she lays them, to the public the golden food. She will be killed only when that food is withheld. Like more is now sacrificed upon the public at the present high prices. The clique have been selling for a week past, in order to get stock from the public at a range of prices at least ten to fifteen below par. Something will transpire in a week or two, which is not generally discovered, as we told the public in this column a few months ago, that the road was compelled to borrow money to pay the last dividend. The bonded debt has been increased two millions during the year to make up the deficit occasioned by the failure of the 7 per cent. which the treasurer was to pay, while the floating debt has been wiped out by the borrowing of the dividend money above referred to. The reaction in the price, which is forthcoming, was inaugurated on Saturday evening, when the quotation declined from 103¾ to 100¾, at which latter figure the stock was pressed for sale. The realization in Lake Shore is likely to be imitated in other shares, and the ensuing week will doubtless witness heavy sales all around a furtherance of the ends of the cliques to take profits. In some stocks which are specially supported prices may be maintained, the clique who sold out their Lake Shore have ought extensively of Toledo and Wabash, and we anticipate that there will be a repetition of the story that a consolidation of the two roads is contemplated on terms very favorable to the latter.

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Western Union Telegraph	35	35¼		35¼	35¼
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
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APPLE BUTTER—The market remains dull, being almost unsalable; choice is held at 9@9½c per gal.

BROOMS—The market was not an active one; we are reported sales from store lately $3 50@4 00, No. 1 at $4 00; No. 2 at $4 00; No. 3 at $3 50; common at $2 50@3 00 per dozen, as per quality.

BEANS—Dull; the supply exceeds the demand, buyers being scarce; sales of Canada medium at $1 50@1 75; prime small navy at $1 75 @1 80 per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was devoid of animation; prices unchanged; sales of apples reported at 6@6½c. Peaches—quarters 7@8c; halves 9@9½c; pitted cherries 28c; blackberries 13@14c.

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LIME—The market is well supplied. We note regular sales of Eastern lime at $1 75; Cleveland white at $2 25 per barrel.

CEMENT—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50 @2 75 ¶ bbl.

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CORN MEAL—The demand being moderate, sales were of a similar description; sales at 90c @$1 ¶ bushel.

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MAPLE SUGAR—Is selling in a regular way at 12@12½c ¶ lb.

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MESS PORK—Firm, at $30 00.

LARD OIL—Firm; sales No. 1 at $1 31@1 33; No. 2 $1 25.

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WHISKEY—Market steady; high wines $1 02@ 1 10, as per amount wanted; common rectified $1 02; proof rectified $1 18; half rye half corn $1 02.

SEEDS—The season being about over, we note only an occasional sale. Timothy and clover seed. The former is held at $6 25 and the latter at $9 00 ¶ bush.

FLAX-SEED—Market quiet; held at $2 15@2 20.

ONIONS—Dull; the supply exceeds the demand. In the absence of sales we usually undergo a process of watering similar to that to which New York Central and Hudson River were both treated, until such a policy will be immediately consummated there is the best reason for believing. Those who are familiar with the history of the Stock Exchange for the past three years will remember the ups and downs, by various delay and the heavy losses to the public which preceded the scrip dividend in Central, and the subsequent consolidation of the two roads. Lake Shore is now to undergo the same process. It will be worked up and down the scale of prices until the clique who control it have made millions out of the public. Somewhere before it has been exhausted the consolidation will come out, probably a year or two or three years hence. The plan of consolidation through to Chicago is too rattling a source of profit to be consummated at once. The hen will be allowed to lay her golden eggs as long as she lays them, to the public the golden food. She will be killed only when that food is withheld. Like more is now sacrificed upon the public at the present high prices. The clique have been selling for a week past, in order to get stock from the public at a range of prices at least ten to fifteen below par. Something will transpire in a week or two, which is not generally discovered, as we told the public in this column a few months ago, that the road was compelled to borrow money to pay the last dividend. The bonded debt has been increased two millions during the year to make up the deficit occasioned by the failure of the 7 per cent. which the treasurer was to pay, while the floating debt has been wiped out by the borrowing of the dividend money above referred to. The reaction in the price, which is forthcoming, was inaugurated on Saturday evening, when the quotation declined from 103¾ to 100¾, at which latter figure the stock was pressed for sale. The realization in Lake Shore is likely to be imitated in other shares, and the ensuing week will doubtless witness heavy sales all around a furtherance of the ends of the cliques to take profits. In some stocks which are specially supported prices may be maintained, the clique who sold out their Lake Shore have ought extensively of Toledo and Wabash, and we anticipate that there will be a repetition of the story that a consolidation of the two roads is contemplated on terms very favorable to the latter.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

	10 30 A M	11 30 A M	12 30 M	1 30 P M	3 30 P M
New York Central	99¾	100	99¾	99¾	100
New Jersey Central	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Erie	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Harlem	140	140		140	140
Reading	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
Michigan Central	99	99		99	99
Michigan Southern	100¾	100¾	100¾	99¾	100
Illinois Central	141	141		142	142
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	100	100		100	100
Chicago and Northwestern	82¾	82¾		82¾	83
Do preferred	91¾	91¾	91¾	91	91¾
Rock Island	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾
Ft. Paul	66¾	66¾		66¾	66¾
Ft. Paul preferred	81¾	81¾		81¾	82¾
Toledo and Wabash	57¾	58¾		57¾	58¾
Toledo and Wabash pref				93	94
Fort Wayne		94¼		94¾	
Chicago and Alton		113		113	114
Ohio and Mississippi	38¾	38¾		38¾	39¾
Western Union Telegraph	35	35¼		35¼	35¼
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Adams Express		66		66	
Wells, Fargo & Co Express		16¾		16	
American Express		42		42¾	
United States Express		47		48	48½
Gold	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	100¾	100¾	¼	
N. J. Central	110½	108½		2
Erie	23¾	23¾	¼	
Harlem	141½	141½	½	
Reading	102¾	102¾	¼	
Mich. Central	126½	124		½
Mich. Southern	19¾	100	¼	¾
Illinois Central	142	142	¼	
Cleveland and Pittsburg	100	100¾	¾	
Chicago and North Western	83	83	¼	
Do. preferred	91¾	91¾		¼
Rock Island	124¾	124¾		¼
Ft. Wayne	94¾	94¾	¼	
Ft. Wayne and Chicago	114	113¾		¼
Toledo and Miss	38¾	39¾	¾	
Western U. Tel. Co	35¼	35¼		
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾		
Adams Express	66	66	¼	¼
Wells, Fargo & Co.	17¼	16		1¼
American M. U. Ex	43¾	42¾		¾
U. S. Express	48½	48¼		¼

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Becker, Jno. K., Cincinnati, Ohio	3
Bradstreet & Son, J. M., Boston, Mass	3
Thomas, Jno., Wilkins, Pa	3
Thompson & Co., Jno., New York	3

RARE WORK.—This is the exclamation of all who examine Nelson's stained glass. It bears scrutiny. No. 23 Market street.

MONONGAHELA WHARF.—During the month of April, John Rippey, Monongahela Wharfmaster paid into the City Treasury the sum of $1,741 75.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL LIFE, N. Y., have a well established business in this city and throughout Pennsylvania. A *competent* man to act as general agent in Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania is desired. Address Huntley & Saltzer, 110 S. Sixth street, Philadelphia, or Box 49, Buchanan P. O., Pa.

A FIRST CLASS man is wanted in each county in Pennsylvania, to represent the old Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut. To energetic men, good terms and material aid will be given. Address with references T. H. Brosman, General Agent, Lock Box 84, Pittsburgh. MWF

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

A Former Pittsburgher Dies Under Peculiar Circumstances in Buffalo, New York.

A man giving his name as "George Smith," recently died at the United States Hotel, Buffalo, under rather peculiar circumstances. A photograph sent on to the hotel proprietors by a Miss Munn, reveals the identity of "George Smith" with Seth G. Munn, of Trenton, New Jersey, but as nothing has been developed to his discredit, his refusal to give his real name, or any account of himself, when dying, has excited considerable remark. The Buffalo *Express* of Monday says that Holmes, Lafferty & Co., of East Liberty, Pennsylvania, write in the interest of Mrs. Seth G. Munn regarding this mysterious affair, and also describe him quite accurately. He left East Liberty with a sum of money to buy cattle some months ago, and was not heard from until a paragraph floating about in the newspapers attracted Mrs. Munn's attention. It is suspected that, after leaving Trenton, or while on one of his trips as drover, he married a second wife, regarding whom his daughter was ignorant, as she makes no mention of a second marriage. Measures have been taken to unravel this chapter of the mystery of "George Smith."

PENN AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.

Arrangements for the Election of Commissioners—Nominations Made, Etc.

A meeting of the Penn avenue property holders was held at Temperance Hall, East Liberty, on Monday evening.

Joseph Woodwell, Esq., was called to the chair, and F. Van Gorder. Esq., was selected to act as Secretary.

Mr. Woodwell, upon taking the chair, stated the object of the meeting, which was to nominate candidates for five Commissioners, to carry out the contemplated improvements on Penn avenue, from the Cemetery Hill to the city line.

The following gentlemen were then nominated: Wm. P. Shinn, Esq., Paul Hugus, Esq., Dr. A. J. Davis, Hon. John P. Penny, Dr. A. H. Gross, Dr. J. J. Marchand, Dr. H. C. Beatty, Henry Meuhold, Moses Phillips, Benj. F. Vandevert and H. R. Rowen.

On motion of F. C. Negley, nominations closed.

On motion of Dr. A. J. Davis, a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Wm. Coleman, T. B. Hamilton and G. W. Jackson were appointed to inquire into the legality of voting by proxy. The committee were instructed to report before the Judges of the election.

Captain C. W. Batchelor then called on the candidates nominated for an expression of their views on the contemplated improvements. He stated that there were property holders on the avenue, and some residing in the suburbs of the Commissioners, whom he understood were opposed to any improvement being made. Before going any further he would like to hear from each one present. He stated that he meant *business* in the matter, and wanted to hear from the rest.

The candidates then expressed their determination, if elected, to give their energies time to the work and to give the city a first class job.

The following resolution was offered by T. B. Hamilton, Esq.:

Resolved, That persons living on Penn avenue, and entitled to vote at said Commissioners' election, shall have the right to vote at said election by proxy.

On motion of E. C. Negley, the meeting then adjourned.

WASHINGTON AVENUE.

A Splendid Drive in Prospective—Seven Miles of Macadam for $60,000.

The Commissioners, under the special act for the improvement of Washington avenue (better known as Washington turnpike), have gone to work with an energy and determination which augurs well for the success of the enterprise. The Governor has signed the name in signing the bill, but as soon as the Commissioners obtained a certified copy of the act, they at once advertised for a competent engineer to take charge of the work, and on Monday accepted the proposition of Dr. John Stilley, as Chief Engineer, who, with a competent corps of engineers, will go to work immediately. The avenue is to be graded and macadamized, from Saw Mill Run, Lower St. Clair township to McLaughlin's Run, Upper St. Clair township, a distance of seven miles. The roadway will be fifty feet wide, and the macadamized part to be twenty feet in width. The grade not to exceed three degrees at any one point, and the work is to be done in a thorough manner throughout, giving the people of that region a delightful drive in summer, and a good smooth road at all seasons. The estimated cost is $60,000, or a fraction over $8,500 per mile—a sum which, although seemingly large, will be trifling compared with the advantages which must result from good roads, and the consequent rapid enhancement of property values.

We have steadily advocated a thorough system of road improvement, instead of the wasteful plan of spending small sums annually for bad or indifferent roads. Experience has demonstrated, in the older countries, that it is sound economy to spend whatever is necessary to make a road perfect, and then promptly repair the slightest indentation or break which may afterwards occur. Our plan of making our roads in the most superficial manner, and exhaust all the taxes in the spring and summer in repairing the damages done throughout the winter. Three-fourths of the money spent on our roads is worse than thrown away. Better to make a few miles of good road in a township, every year, than to operate the whole of the district, and not have a rod of permanent roadbed when winter sets in. We are glad to see the experiment tried, feeling well assured that both the utility and economy of thorough work no matter what the cost may be. But the Commissioners must see that it thoroughly be *thorough*. Everything depends upon that. Let there be no lack of intelligent engineering, and no slighting or cheating on the part of those who are to do the work. If a good, honest job is guaranteed, the people will have no occasion to regret their investment, and other neighborhoods, encouraged with bad roads, will follow the example of those residing on Washington avenue, and "let themselves out of the mud" let the cost be what it may.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

D. P. Hatch and David Hatch plead guilty to a charge of forcible entry and detainer. Sentence deferred.

Joseph McKee, charged with selling liquor without license, was acquitted, and the prosecutor, Robert Crawford, ordered to pay the costs.

John Fleming, Esq., of West Deer township, was appointed Road Supervisor, in place of Allen Aber, resigned.

Wm. Merriman, *alias* Edgent, charged with formulating and uttering a declared not guilty, but ordered to pay the costs.

Peter Wilbert, who had been tried and convicted of felonious assault and battery, April 1st, on oath of Michael McGuire, was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and undergo ten months' imprisonment in the workhouse.

The same defendant was tried for illegal liquor selling, convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars.

James Freel was tried and acquitted of a charge of selling liquor on Sunday, and the prosecutor, Robert Crawford, was ordered to pay the costs.

John Stine, charged with resisting an officer in the discharge of his duties, on oath of John Chess, was acquitted, and the prosecutor ordered to pay the costs.

The above closed the jury trials for the term.

Judge Sterrett stated that, in postponing the jury trials this time, he had hoped to have been able to have tried a number of important cases, but they had been disposed of everything that the District Attorney could get ready. The jurors were then discharged, with the thanks of the Court, and the cases remaining on the calender go over until the June term.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE MAGROTH.—In the cases of Mrs. A. McManus and Tax vs. Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, the jury found as follows: In favor of McManus, $500; and in favor of Trax, $800.

Wm. Leahy vs. R. B. Cobbs. After the jury had been sworn, the case was compromised by the parties.

David Meldrum and wife, in right of the wife, vs. Thomas A. Mellon. This was an action under the sheriff's interpleader act. After the jury had been called, a case was stated for the opinion of the Court.

Alex. McKenzie vs. Wm. McClurg. Action to test the ownership of property levied on by the Sheriff. Verdict in favor of plaintiff.

Wilhelmina Klouk et al. vs. Hartley Holden. Robert M. Donthett and Benjamin S. Dunleitt. Action to test the ownership of goods levied on by the Sheriff. On trial.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 5. Jacobs vs. Roedelheim & Offelder.
No. 9. Sheppard vs. Schoonmaker.
No. 10. Barton vs. Black.
No. 11. McRoberts vs. Black.
No. 12. Hill, Patterson & Co. vs. Dillow.
No. 13. Same vs. Bitcher et al.
No. 14. Lorish vs. Kirk.
No. 15. McKelvy, Bro. & Co. vs. Hutchinson.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

In the case of James Stewart vs. Dickson, Stewart & Co., to recover $1,000, action of assault, recover damages for injuries sustained by the falling of a trestle-work, the coal works of defendants, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $5,000.

Conrad Opperman vs. Hamilin, Koegler & Co. Action on a book account. The jury found for the plaintiff, $600 56.

Following is the trial list for to-day:

185. County of Allegheny vs. W. Thompson.
187. Edmundson vs. Morrow.
189. Eberle vs. Jacobs et al.
190. Bruggeman vs. Brush.
192. Quinn vs. Hall.
192. Fleming, trustee, vs. Clayton.
193. Pres. Church of Plum Creek vs. Reed et al.
194. Boreland vs. Darlington and wife.
195. Beatty vs. Hausner.
196. Board of Health vs. Conrady.
197. Shaffer vs. Shaffer.

United States District Court—Judges McCandless and McKennan.

In the case of J. C. Anderson vs. B. Schmitt & Co., being a bill for infringement of letters patent, the preliminary injunction asked for was granted, the respondents having failed to make any defense.

The first case called up for trial was that of H. E. Kline vs. the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. This was an action to recover the amount of the insurance on property located on Scranton, destroyed by fire. The case was brought into the United States Court under the law authorizing insurance companies to remove certain cases from State Courts to the United States Courts. On trial.

CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION

THE BIBLE QUESTION.

TEXT BOOKS FOR THE COMING YEAR

Reports of City Superintendent, Secretary of the High School and Finance Committee—Division of the O'Hara Sub-District—Various Matters.

The Central Board of Education held its regular monthly session yesterday afternoon, at No. 81 Fourth avenue, the following members being present: Messrs. Aiken, Anderson, Chadwick, Craig, Cuddy, Clark, Fleming, Getty, Hamilton, Harrison, Hartman, Humbert, Laufman, Mays, Mitchell, Neckermann, Nobbs, Shaw, Sims and Taylor.

On motion of Mr. Craig Mr. Anderson was called to the chair, the President, John Wilson, Esq., being absent.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

Mr. Craig presented the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Allegheny Board of Control on the 5th of April, in reference to the Bible in the public schools. The paper is as follows:

WHEREAS, The common school is the only rational method of rearing a homogeneous people, where all classes may learn and grow up together, and thereby become fitted both to rule and to obey, which is the glory of our Republic; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Controllers of Allegheny City view the Public School System as the great means, under heaven, of fusing into one harmonious people the heterogeneous multitudes that flock to our shores, and that fits them for the great responsibilities, both as citizens and rulers, which thereby devolve upon them.

Resolved, That whoever attempts to break down our school system by claiming a share of its funds, that he may draw off from our public nurseries a portion of the pupils, to give them a sectarian and exclusive training, is an enemy to our country's peace and good government.

Resolved, That the Secretary transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the President of the Pittsburgh Central Board of Education, so that he may lay them before the Board, and, if approved, that their Secretary then send them to the Board of some other city, with a similar request, with the view of bringing out a spirit of determined adherence to our sublime policy of universal education and no sectarianism.

On motion of Mr. Fleming the resolutions were received and filed.

Mr. Craig moved the adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. Chadwick called for the second reading of the resolutions, and after they had been read

Mr. Taylor wanted to know if any attempts had been made "to break down the Common School system." He did not think the matter was before the Board at present, unless attempts had been made.

Mr. Mitchell coincided with this view, and suggested that action be postponed.

Mr. Shaw was in favor of indefinitely postponing action, because the question was not properly before the Board.

Mr. Craig thought the question would have to be met before very long, and he did not think it out of place at present for the Board to express its views. The public were anxious to know how they stood in the matter.

Mr. Hartman did not think it had been properly introduced, and would therefore move that its consideration at present.

Mr. Cuddy would move the postponement with the understanding that it was not to be considered a rejection. The question, as has been before remarked, would have to be met soon. The breaking down of the American common school system of education contended for be allowed to pass in silence.

Mr. Getty thought other important business would prevent the consideration of the resolutions at this meeting.

Mr. Shaw moved to amend Mr. Shaw's motion by postponing for one month.

After some discussion the amendment was carried, and the matter laid over for a month.

REPORT OF THE CITY SUPERINTENDENT.

The Secretary read the report of the City Superintendent, of the condition of the public schools during April, as follows:

TEACHERS EMPLOYED.

	Males.	Females.
District Schools	30	189
High School	4	3
Colored School	1	3
Mute School	1	4
Music teachers	4	9
Total	34	187

ENROLLMENT OF PUPILS.

District Schools	8,152
High School	337
Colored School	159
Mute School	19
Total	8,978

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

District Schools	6,800
High School	321
Colored School	103
Mute School	15
Total	7,239
Percentage of attendance	80

In the High, North, Grant, Moorhead, Howard, Washington and Highland schools each had an attendance of ninety per cent. on their enrollment.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

The number of corporal punishments reported was 142, being a decrease on the number reported for March. The schools were open fifteen days. The report was received and filed.

The Secretary reported that warrants to the amount of $16,540 12 had been drawn on the Treasurer since the last meeting of the Board.

The Secretary also reported having learned that the following tax has been levied by the sub-districts named:

Duquesne, 1½ mills; South, 1½; Grant, 2; Forbes, 5; Franklin, 3; Birmingham, 6; Manchester, Minersville, Oakland, Lawrence and Washington 10; Mt. Albion, 5; Highland and Lincoln, 20; Howard, 25. Accepted and filed.

HIGH SCHOOL.

The Secretary read the report of the Principal of the High School, Prof. Philotus Dean, from which we make the following recapitulation of the attendance.

RECAPITULATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
High School	91	164	
Normal School	1	89	81
Commercial School	101	9	110
Grand totals	177	180	357

The reports concludes as follows: The music teachers have all been regular in their attendance except Messrs. Horner and Darling, the former being absent from the city during April the 29th and the latter Tuesday, May 3. They furnished no substitutes.

As it is customary for your honorable body to fix at this meeting the date of examination of candidates for admission, the faculty agree in recommending Monday, June 27th, and Tuesday, June 28th, as best suiting their convenience.

The report recommended the admission of Ann Eliza Sawyer to the High school, she having been examined and satisfied the Faculty of his fitness.

On motion the report was received and the recommendations contained therein adopted.

INTERESTING REPORT FROM THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Cuddy, from the Finance Committee, presented the following report:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Finance would respectfully report, that, having examined the law approved 24th of February, 1870, and what purported to be the titles of your board, are misnomers, and in no part of the act is the legal corporate name given. These serious defects might, in the opinion of your Committee, invalidate the bill, but on thorough consideration, we would recommend your Board to proceed to correct and comply with its provisions "by publication in two newspapers published in said city, asking for sealed proposals from said banks or exchange brokers, to act as the Treasury or depository of said school fund," and we further recommend that you include in the published proposals, a request that bidders for the funds shall also state upon what terms they will agree to loan such sums as may be necessary to meet any deficiency in the appropriations of your Board for school and schoolbuilding purposes.

We would suggest to your Board that in future all moneys received for tuition in High School, Deaf Mute School, or any other source by the Secretary, shall be paid into the general treasury and disbursed regularly as any other fund, instead of the plan which has been allowed of the Secretary receiving and disbursing such moneys apart from and not entering into the general treasury.

In making our usual monthly statement of receipts and expenditures, we call your attention with pleasure to the fact that the receipt of $10,000 received somewhat unexpectedly from the State Treasury, which many had been obtained by an arbitrary regulation of the Treasury Department, which, owing to the courtesy and influence of Hon. B. W. Mackey, is now in our possession, and will materially assist in bridging over our financial troubles. For this act Mr. Mackey is entitled to our warmest thanks. Annexed we present our usual monthly

STATEMENT.

Balance on hand per last monthly report	$25,116 06
Amount received from Hon. R. W. Mackey and collected	10,310 40
	$35,426 46
Less amount warrants paid	20,382 23
Balance on hand	$15,044 23

Respectfully submitted by the Committee.

The report was received and the recommendations adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON TEXT BOOKS.

Mr. Aiken submitted a report from the Committee on text books, as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee would recommend the adoption of the following text books for the ensuing year:

Leonard's Cards and Primers, Osgood's Spellers, Wilson's First Reader, Osgood's Second reader, Wilson's Third Reader, Osgood's Fourth Reader, Wilson's Fourth Reader, Wilson's Elementary Arithmetic, Davies' Primary Arithmetic, Davies' intermediate arithmetic, Davies' intermediate arithmetic, Robinson's new Elementary Algebra, Mitchell's Primary new Intermediate and new Physical Geographies, Bent's Practical Grammar, Lossings Common School History, Webster's Dictionaries, Shaw's Manual of Gymnastics and Dumb Bell Exercises, Barthalemew's Drawing cards, and Alden's Citizen's Manual.

The report was received and filed.

Mr. Craig moved that it be considered *seriatim*. Carried.

Mr. Shaw moved that the Board commence at the bottom of the list. Lost.

The Board then took up the report *seriatim*. Osgood's Cards and Primer and Osgood's Speller were adopted.

Wilson's clause recommending Wilson's First Reader was read. Mr. Laufman amended by substituting Osgood's Reader, and the department is presided over by Miss Ellen Kerney. Miss Emma Kerney and Mrs. H. D. Scully, the admired and accomplished prima donna of St. Paul's choir. The Mercy Hospital is a charming institution, and we are glad to record the fact that it is being patronized by all classes of our citizens.

At Craig's meeting closed as follows: On silver tea set—Mrs. J. J. McCormick, 405; Miss Lizzie Mooney, 690. On Fruit Basket—Mrs. David B. Jenkins, 130. Gold Watch—John Cawley, Esq., 146; Capt. Laughton, 415. Young Geode's Gold Watch—M Hook, 185; D. O'Connell, 100.

Another Fire in East Liberty—Alleged Incendiarism.

About one o'clock yesterday morning a frame stable, belonging to a German resident of East Liberty, was discovered to be on fire, and before the flames could be subdued the building was destroyed. Two horses, belonging to the owner of the stable, were burned up, and a third, belonging to the Meat Inspector, Mr. Lindsey, was severely injured before it could be got out. The stable was supposed to have been fired maliciously, and Chief Marshal Mr. Butler, is now engaged in investigating the case. A man named James Hann was arrested last evening and placed in the lockup. It is alleged by his friends that he can prove an *alibi*, but the authorities think they have proof of his being concerned in the incendiary work.

BEARS SCRUTINY.—Nelson's stained, enameled and embossed glass is certainly equal to the best made at home or abroad. Examine it.

THE MURDER.

Nicholson Surrenders Himself to the City Authorities—More Conflicting Statements—A Post Mortem Examination—A Murder Unquestionably Committed—The Identity of the Murderer Still a Mystery.

But little light further than the establishing of the fact that a murder had been committed has been thrown upon the Third avenue affair published yesterday. Daniel Kerr, Curly Hays and Carrie Jones still remain in the lock-up, but no statements of importance have been obtained from them since the report published yesterday. Nicholson has delivered himself up, and a post mortem examination has been held, but the public as yet are not much wiser than they were, and but little of a definite character will be likely to be known until the Coroner's jury hear testimony.

THE INQUEST.

Yesterday morning Coroner Clawson empanelled a jury, but no testimony was taken and the inquest was adjourned until this morning at nine o'clock, to await the result of a post mortem examination.

THE POST MORTEM.

Dr. McCook yesterday made a post mortem examination, and our reporter has gleaned the following facts concerning the wounds, and they established the fact that a murder has unquestionably been committed:

There were four wounds upon the head of deceased, but the wound that caused death was the blow near the right temple. Two of the other wounds were upon the right side of the head, and the remaining one was inflicted under the right jaw. The blow upon the side of the head was made with some kind of a blunt instrument. It may have been a poker or it may have been the revolver so frequently spoken of by Carrie Jones and in her statements. The fact that the blows were all received upon the right side of the head would show that the man had either been struck by a left handed person, or been assaulted by some person from behind. The wounds inflicted could not have been made with a handy billy, as the marks indicate a weapon of oblong shape. The testimony of the Doctor before the Coroner's jury to-day will likely throw still more clearly the character of the wound.

NICHOLSON SURRENDERS HIMSELF.

The detectives were on the lookout for Nicholson yesterday, and rumors of his whereabouts were plenty. It was stated that he had stolen a skiff and gone down the river. He surprised everybody in general and the detectives in particular, by making his appearance at the lock-up last evening at eight o'clock. He tells a smooth story, and explains his absence by saying that he left the city yesterday morning on the cars and went to Sewickley, and that the reason of his leaving was that he had a difficulty with Carrie Jones, and she threatened to sue him for striking her. He says he knew nothing about the murder, but saw the morning papers with the account published, and thought that he would come back. In answer to the question whether he had not intended to leave the city on the Steubenville line, which he was employed—he replied: "I went away to Sewickley to get rid of the woman." He is a middle aged man of rather prepossessing appearance, dark hair and complexion, and wears an imperial. He seems anxious to think that Hays, about whom the arrest was mentioned, had more to do with the matter than he (Nicholson) did.

ARRESTS AND COMMITMENTS.

The statements of the parties are so conflicting in their character that it is impossible to arrive at any definite conclusions further than that a murder was committed. As to who committed it no one outside of the parties arrested seem to know, to a certainty, and they say they do not know. The different persons draw different conclusions, and trial and testimony will be required to unravel the matter.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Corner Stone Ceremonies—Adjourned Meeting of the Executive Committee—The Oration, Poem, &c.

The Executive Committee appointed to make arrangements for the ceremonies connected with the laying of the corner stone of the Soldiers' Monument, in the Allegheny Park, on the 30th of May, held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, in the office of Gen. Pearson, on Grant street, Lee S. Smith in the chair, and J. W. Pittock, Secretary.

The Committee on Programme, Carriages, etc., reported progress, and were continued.

On motion, Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., was requested to deliver the oration on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone.

Mr. Charles B. Davis was added to the Committee on Carriages, Platform and Music.

Mr. J. D. Forrester was added to the same Committee.

Messrs. J. M. Bayne and Ed. N. Umbstaetter were added to the Executive Committee.

On motion it was resolved to invite competition for a suitable poem to be read on the occasion. Contributions must be handed in to the Executive Committee on or before the 25th instant.

The Committee on Music reported that they had made arrangements with Mr. Tourge to conduct the instrumental performances during the celebration. The report was accepted, and the action of the Committee approved.

On motion, Hon. Capt. N. Ross, of Butler, was added to the poem, and his name was added to the Executive Committee.

On motion Marshal Hon. A. P. Callow, was requested to make the necessary arrangements for getting the procession into line and ready for moving at eleven o'clock precisely.

The Committee on Carriages, in conjunction with the Committee on Invitations, are requested to meet at an early day, to complete their arrangements.

The Division Commanders are requested to hand at once to Mr. Tourge, the Musical Director, a list of the various bands which are to participate on the occasion.

The Committee then adjourned to meet on Saturday afternoon at three o'clock.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Man Killed by the Breaking of a Rope.

A frightful accident occurred yesterday morning at the coal works of Messrs. Kier, Foster & Co., at Sandy Creek, on the line of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, resulting in the death of a miner named James Remdem. The deceased, at the time of the accident, was on his way to the mines, and had entered an empty coal car with about a dozen others, on the inclined plane. When the car had nearly reached the top, the spring bar of the drum broke, and the checkman was unable to regulate the speed of the cars. The empty car was thrown over the drum at the top, and Remdem was hurled out. His neck was broken and his skull fractured, causing instant death. A little boy, named Wm. Palmer, was also in the car at the time, and was considerably injured, although not dangerously. The loaded car, which was descending the incline, crashed through the house at the bottom of the road and was demolished. Coroner Lavelle held an inquest on the remains yesterday afternoon, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

BETTING ON THE PRIZE FIGHT.

Alleged Larceny of Stake Money.

Alderman Butler had a couple of suits before him yesterday as the result of betting on the Macwalden prize fight. Yes, there was betting that Bernard Farrell stole five dollars of stake money from him. The prosecutor alleged that he and Farrell and some other parties were arranging a bet, when Farrell snatched the stakes from his hand and bolted.

Subsequently Farrell appeared at Alderman Mc Master's office and preferred a charge against from some reporters how matters stood. He said he knew now these betting on prize fight matters was illegal, and what the Court would say about the case. He claimed that Brown had taken three dollars and fifty cents from him, and he made a grab at the five dollar bill to get even, and substituted a cross suit before Alderman Butler. A hearing will be had in the case to day. Likely enough both parties will come to the conclusion that it don't pay to bet money on prize fights.

INTO THE RIVER.

A Boy Alleged to Have Been Thrown Into the Monongahela River—He Escapes With a Ducking.

Alderman Taylor yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Lazier McCain on a charge of throwing a boy into the Monongahela river. The prosecutor, whose name is Thomas F. Wright, alleges that McCain took deponent's son Michael, thirteen years of age, by the arm and threw him into the Monongahela river, near Soho bridge, and when the boy undertook to get out by taking hold of a skiff, threw him back into the river and struck a brick at his pig, and also cuts a hole with his jack knife in his hogship's ears. The man then thought he would have satisfaction and tumbled the boy into the river, thinking a ducking would do the youth good.

PERSONAL.—Rev. Wm. M. Evans, of this city, who has been giving a series of very successful readings in New York, will, at the request of a large number of friends, soon give an entertainment in this city.

THE MERCY HOSPITAL FAIR.—The fair now being held in City Hall for the benefit of the City Hospital under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy, continues to be a most attractive place of amusement. The different booths are handsomely and tastefully decorated, and are presided over by beautiful and accomplished ladies, who seem to leave nothing undone to add to the comfort and amusement of the visitors. Although the fair is very well patronized, we regret that the attendance of visitors is not as large as it should be. Among the attractions for this evening is some enclosure called the "Flying Coaches," in charge of Col. Keating, and a Museum of Curiosities, in charge of W. J. Dick, Esq. Among the many tastefully arranged booths are those of Mrs. T. E. Tack, Mrs. Grace, Mrs. Cosgrave, Miss Leslie, Mrs. Houston, Mrs. Blanchard and others. The refreshment table is arranged on a complete plan and is patronized beyond all expectations. F. C. Negley, Esq., is door, and the department is presided over by Miss Ellen Kerney. Miss Emma Kerney and Mrs. H. D. Scully, the admired and accomplished prima donna of St. Paul's choir. The Mercy Hospital is a charming institution, and we are glad to record the fact that it is being patronized by all classes of our citizens.

At Craig's meeting closed as follows: On silver tea set—Mrs. J. J. McCormick, 405; Miss Lizzie Mooney, 690. On Fruit Basket—Mrs. David B. Jenkins, 130. Gold Watch—John Cawley, Esq., 146; Capt. Laughton, 415. Young Geode's Gold Watch—M Hook, 185; D. O'Connell, 100.

DESPERATE ASSAULT.

A Man Severely Beats His Wife and Attacks a Policeman.

At an early hour yesterday morning, Capt. Kennedy, of the night police, was informed that a man named Joseph Christ, residing in an alley off Second street, Third ward, was abusing his wife in a shameful manner, and that if not interfered with would, perhaps, commit murder. The Captain at once dispatched an officer to the scene, and upon entering found the woman lying on a bed. She said that her husband had assaulted her, and had beaten her in a cruel manner. The husband was in the room at the time, and when the officer invited him to accompany him to the watchhouse, he drew a knife and attempted to stab him. Once the point of the knife cut through the coat of the officer, but did not touch the flesh. The officer fortunately proved too much for the would-be murderer, and, after a prolonged struggle, succeeded in overpowering him and conveying him to the lock-up. Apprehensions were at first felt that the woman would not recover, but last evening her condition was somewhat improved. Every attention is being paid the unfortunate woman, and strong hopes are entertained for her recovery. In the meantime the prisoner will be confined in the lock-up to await the result of his murderous assault.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.—Business at the Mayor's office was quite brisk yesterday morning, eleven drunks and disorderlies being presented before him for disposal. William Boyd and Silas Davis were sent to the Workhouse for ninety days. J. H. Harrison, colored, was granted the same privilege. Adelia Gibbons was also present at the levee. She has been frequently before his Honor; she had been discharged the previous evening from custody, and while on her way home broke in a saloon window and acted in a disorderly manner, for which she was sent up for thirty days. Two others paid fines and the remainder were discharged.

SOUTH SIDE.

POST 151, G. A. R.—This Post, located in Birmingham, held a special meeting on Monday evening and reconsidered their action on the resolutions requesting the Monumental Association to pledge the laying of the corner stone of the Soldiers' Monument on Decoration Day. Consideration being resumed had been finally agreed to meet on May 30 h—Decoration Day—at seven o'clock P. M., at their hall and proceed to the cemeteries and decorate the graves, and then return to the city and thence to Allegheny to participate in the corner stone ceremonies. The members of the Post would like the Monumental Association to fix the hour of laying the corner stone about 11 o'clock, as it will require three or four hours to go through the South Side grave yard.

EAST BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

Monthly Meeting—Miscellaneous Business.

East Birmingham Council held its monthly meeting last evening, in the hall of the Walton Engine House, on Sarah street.

Members present—Messrs. Jones, Miller, Hahn; Huberman, Larkins, Shepard and Burgess C. J. Schultz, who occupied the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Jones moved that the construction of the John street sewer be deferred for the present, and that a committee be appointed to devise a general system for sewer assessments. Carried and Messrs. Jones, Miller and Shepard appointed.

The Clerk read a communication setting forth that considerable annoyance is occasioned to property holders by a nuisance at the corner of Joseph street and Carey alley, a wagon maker blocking the street with wagons and other vehicles. Referred to the Street Committee with instructions to notify Mr. Adams, the proprietor, not to blockade the street any longer.

Mr. Jones, from the Street Committee, reported that he had contracted with Keller, Doran & Co. to pave Fox alley between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, and with Mr. Schulte to pave the road on Sarah street. Report accepted and approved.

In relation to the Second ward sewer, Mr. Jones stated that ground should have been broken on April 1st, but the work had not been begun yet. The contract required it to be finished by July 1st. The speaker had seen one of the contractors and he informed him that if the property holders on Joseph street did not want the sewer they would relinquish their claim to the borough. This firm has been dissolved since the contract was made. He suggested that the matter be referred to a committee.

Mr. Jones then moved that a committee be appointed to wait on the owners of property and ascertain whether it is advisable to paint the front of the building and pave the sidewalk in front with a brick one. The motion was carried and Messrs. Jones, Miller and Shepard appointed as the committee.

The Clerk read a petition for the passage of an ordinance providing for the grading and paving of Jane street, between Harmony and Monongahela streets. Accepted, and the City Solicitor authorized to draw an ordinance in accordance therewith.

The Street Commissioner's report for the month of April showed disbursements to the amount of $227 50. Accepted and filed and a warrant ordered for the amount stated.

On motion warrants were ordered for the payment of a number of current bills.

A bill for draining ponds on property of Oliver Kennedy and Mrs. Mary Phillips, on Sarah street, was referred to the Street Commissioner with instructions to proceed with the collection of the same.

Mr. Jones here presented an ordinance for the grading and paving of Fox alley and Jane street between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, which was accepted and adopted.

Mr. Jones moved that the Clerk be instructed to proceed with the cases he had prepared against delinquents on paving assessments. Carried.

On motion adjourned.

Police Intelligence.

Before Justice Heidel, of East Birmingham.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENSES.

Wm. Faulus charged John Faulhaber with false pretenses. It seems that the parties have been keeping bachelor's hall, and it appears that a day or two since defendant got ten dollars from Faulus, with the avowed intention of purchasing provisions, but that instead these representations were false. Warrant issued.

WARRANT ISSUED.

John Fox lodged complaint against Patsy Demarsh for disorderly conduct, alleging that he stoned deponent's house. Warrant issued.

Marvin's Crackers and Biscuit

Are to be found in every grocery in Western Pennsylvania. They are delicious, wholesome without them. In fact everybody uses Marvin's when they can get them. Bakery. No. 91 Liberty street. MWF

Old Fallacy Exploded.

Thirty-forty years ago, it was the fashion to administer powerful purgatives as "spring medicines." Terrific doses of salts and senna, calomel and jalap, or glauber salts were given to all the members of a family, whether sick or well, by way of preparing them for the warm weather in prospect. This pernicious custom is nearly obsolete, but there are some old Bourbons of private life, incapable alike of forgetting anything or learning anything, who obstinately cling to it still. Nothing could be more pernicious, more utterly unphilosophical, than such an onslaught on the vigor and elasticity of the system. In order to enable the physical structures to resist the enervating effects of spring weather the system of the body should be toned and reinforced, not relaxed and weakened. The best medicine agent for this purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Its effect is to tone the stomach and liver, gently relieve the bowels from obstructions, brace the nerves, improve the quality of the blood, stimulate the appetite and cheer the spirits. In this improved condition of the organization is capable of resisting unhealthy influences, which prevail in times of business, and if a vigorous digestion is absolutely essential to health, and there is no danger of the stomach faltering or failing in its important office if this genial vegetable elixir is taken regularly as a stimulant. None of the tonic mixtures or extracts will supply the place of the bitters, for the simple reason that they operate as tonics only. This, in fact, in ordinary practice, five or six prescriptions would be required to produce separately, the beneficial results which are effected simultaneously, and harmoniously by this single specific.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Old Silk Hats Made New.

At Troupe's, 65 Fifth avenue, second floor. SW

Moller's Norwegian Cod Liver Oil

Is less nauseous to the taste and smell, and it is more readily taken by delicate persons and children, is more easily assimilated, and is productive of more decided benefit than any other kinds of oil are. Dr. J. Marion Sims says: "For some years I had given up the use of cod liver oil altogether; but since my attention was called by Dr. Sayre to Peter Moller's cod liver oil, I have prescribed it almost daily, and have every reason to be perfectly satisfied with it."

Sold by druggists. SW

Silk Hats Altered

To the latest styles, at 65 Fifth avenue, second floor. SW

Charles Heidsieck

Champagne. Sillery and extra dry. In baskets—In cases. For sale by all wholesale grocers and wine dealers. Sole agents for U. S., Schmitz & Taller, 35 Beaver and 59 Broad streets, N. Y. WS

Silver-plated Ware.

All that is new in silver-plated ware can be found at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

Twenty Barrels

Of the celebrated Blue Lick water, just received direct from the springs, for sale by barrel or gallon by Jos. Fleming, 81 Market street, corner of Diamond.

R. E. Breed & Co.,

No. 100 Wood street, wholesale and retail dealers in and importers of Chinaware and earthenware.

Silver-plated and Chinaware.

The elegant stock of silver-plated and Chinaware at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street, attracts universal attention.

W. B. Dudley,

Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth av., Pittsburgh.

Tableware.

An unlimited assortment of China tableware, embracing many new and beautiful patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

Urling & Buchlon,

Merchant Tailors, 54 Sixth street.

Elegant Tea Sets,

In new and beautiful patterns, at R. E. Breed, & Co's., No. 100 Wood street.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

Third night of the engagement of the popular and favorite actor,

EDWIN ADAMS,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 11, 1870, will be presented Shakespeare's great five act Tragedy of

OTHELLO.

Iago.....Edwin Adams.

In this great character Mr. Adams has been pronounced by the press and public of New York without a living superior.

Thursday Evening—Edwin Adams as RAPHAEL in the MARBLE HEART.

Edwin Adams Matinee on Saturday.

GRAND EXHIBITION

By the Pupils of Mrs. Slack Davis,

AT LAFAYETTE HALL,